

THE ILLUSTRATED  
LONDON NEWS.

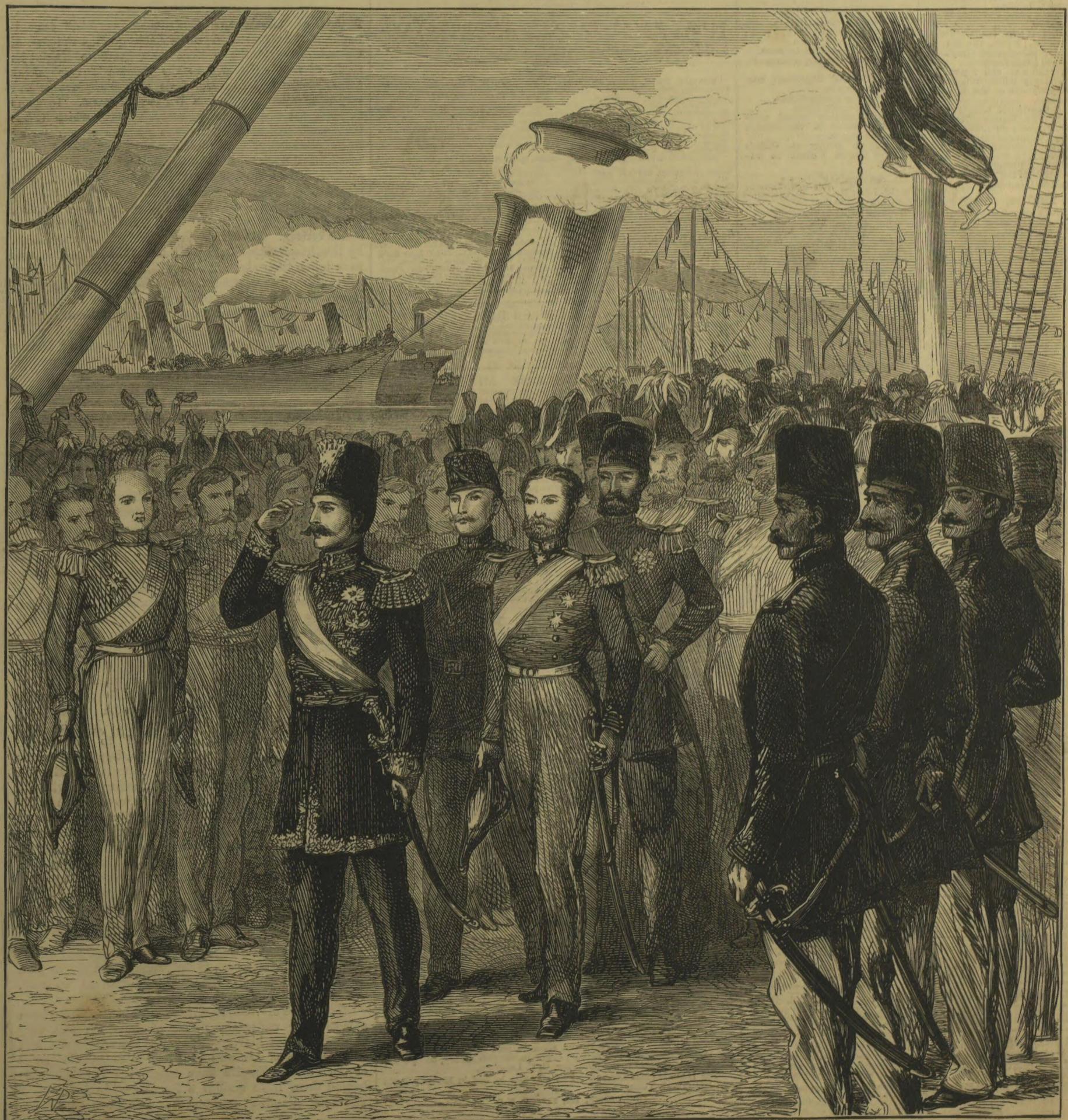


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1765.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

WITH  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT  
SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6½D.



THE SHAH LANDING AT DOVER.

## BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Beechlee, near Liverpool, Mrs. H. C. Kewney, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, the wife of R. Henry Davies, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, Bengal, by the Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. G. D. Symonds, M.A., Alexander Mackenzie Macdonald, son of the late Rev. John Macdonald, Calcutta, to Annie Euphemia, youngest daughter of Surgeon-Major J. P. Brougham, M.D. (Retired List) H.M. Indian Army.

On the 17th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, St. George's-square, Charles Windham R. Kerr, eldest son of Lord Charles Kerr, to Olivia, youngest daughter of Admiral George Elliot.

## DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Hampstead, John Halliday Thomas, of Boston, Lincolnshire, J.P., aged 66. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 20th inst., at Bournemouth, Frances Jenie Dicks, only child of Marion and the late William H. Foster, of Her Majesty's ship Ceylon, and the dearly beloved wife of Samuel Drummond, of Bradford.

On the 21st inst., at 26, Dover-street, Edward Viscount Kingsborough, infant son of the Earl and Countess of Kingston.

On the 19th inst., at 50, Upper Brook-street, Lord Marjoribanks, of Ladykirk, in his 77th year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29. St. Peter the Apostle. Third Sunday after Trinity.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William John Hall, Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clapham; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, (for the National Society).

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol.

St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of London.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Joseph B. Pearson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, preacher at Gray's Inn (seventh Boyle Lecture).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple. French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JUNE 30. The Shah's expected visit to the Crystal Palace, grand fete.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, public meeting at the Mansion House, 3 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair). Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. E. Baillie on the Mohammedan Law regarding the Tenure of Land).

Christian Evidence Society, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m. (the Rev. W. Sandys, M.A., on Matthew Arnold's Literature and Dogma). Meeting at Exeter Hall to protest against introducing the Confessional, &c., into the Church of England, 7.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Aeronautical Society (at the Society of Arts), 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 1. Oxford Act. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge 2 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	General	Movement in	Rain in 24 hours
	Barometer	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.					
June 30	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	NE.	.010
1	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SSW.	.000
2	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
3	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
4	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
5	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
6	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
7	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
8	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
9	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000
10	58.6	56.0	92	63	53.5	70.6	SW. SSW.	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected .....

Temperature of Air .....

Temperature of Evaporation .....

Direction of Wind .....

29.960 30.083 30.201 30.223 30.084 30.061 30.031

58.4° 64.4° 60.2° 66.5° 69.7° 65.4° 62.0°

56.0° 58.6° 53.3° 61.3° 64.3° 55.9° 57.2°

NE. SW. SSW. SW. SSW. SW. SSW. SW. SSW.

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enterprising, and decaying population. What is it that accounts for the strange difference between what his Majesty ordinarily sees at home and that which he has witnessed in this country? There, life has no spring in it; here, it is full of energy. There, it transmutes nothing, but leaves everything as it was and is; here, it creates countless forms of fresh hope and opens constantly successive sources of fresh enjoyment. Surely the contrast is not to be satisfactorily explained by difference of race. The time has been when Persia, in its national life, enjoyed the full vigour of manhood. Can her vitality be resuscitated? Is it possible to make the blood course through her veins once more as it did in her youth? Can she receive and foster into activity the spirit of industrial enterprise? Will she at any time redeem her barren wastes, rebuild her crumbling cities, recover her proportionate population? This, as we understand it, is the problem which the Shah has set himself to study with patriotic earnestness, and perhaps with too sanguine expectations. The solution of that problem he is seeking chiefly in England. He will probably carry back with him to Teheran germs of truth which, wisely cultured, may develop into results in which his successors may exultingly rejoice. His Majesty, at any rate, has set his subjects an inspiring example, in this respect at least—that he has not suffered his dreams to remain dreams without making an earnest and self-sacrificing attempt to convert them into a reality. So far as he is personally concerned, he deserves success. Whether it has become too late to attain it time alone will reveal.

Meanwhile there has come to light a document which indicates with sufficient clearness that the Shah is not devoid of that practical and business-like turn of mind which is well calculated to give effect to the aspirations he cherishes. The concession made to Baron Reuter is one of the boldest strokes of statesmanship—tempered, however, with great caution—which has been exhibited in modern times. By means of it the Shah has engaged to farm out to European capital, skill, and enterprise almost all the material resources of his kingdom—of course, with a certain compensation for the privileges he is willing to grant. It is as though he had proclaimed to the Western world, "Here, in Persia, is an unprecedented opportunity for displaying unhindered the power which has made you what you are. My land, my forests, my mines, my quarries, the labour of my subjects, the means of sustenance to those whom you employ, the customs which I collect, the protection which you require, all shall be yours upon conditions easy for you and profitable for myself and kingdom. Form your joint-stock companies, subscribe your capital, employ your industry, and, after payment of moderate royalties to my exchequer, take as a monopoly for nearly a century to come the proceeds you can extract from them." Probably there never was a bolder or larger offer made in good faith, or accepted in confident trust, since the world began. No doubt, it is more tempting on paper than it will prove successful in fact. Men see its advantages clearly enough; but for the present it is impossible to foresee its drawbacks. But there it is, and, as it stands, it does infinite credit to the Shah's courage, earnestness, foresight, and patriotism. At any rate, it brings to notice traits of character and policy which Englishmen are, of all people (with the exception of Americans), foremost to honour. His Majesty's visit to this country is well timed. Though probably projected with no such purpose in view, it will give éclat to the Shah's concession, and serve Baron Reuter's object in availing himself of it. Capital, it is true, is generally as unsentimental as it is timid. But there are exceptions to the rule, and it may be that in this case the surplus of English resources may be more easily diverted into Persian channels than could have been expected but for the Shah's appearance in our midst.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Windsor Castle.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the accession of her Majesty was duly celebrated yesterday (Friday) week. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Prince Arthur arrived at the castle. The Duchess of Sutherland, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Lady Churchill also arrived at the castle. The Shah, accompanied by the Persian Princes and the Sadr Azim, visited her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

On Saturday last the Queen received the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna. Their Imperial Highnesses were accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and were introduced to her Majesty by the Russian Ambassador. Prince Leopold met their Imperial and Royal Highnesses at the Windsor railway station, and accompanied them to the castle. A guard of honour of the third battalion Grenadier Guards was in attendance at the station. The Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna and the Prince and Princess of Wales partook of luncheon with the Queen, and afterwards drove through Windsor Great Park, returning in the afternoon to London. Prince Leopold went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, returning to the castle at night. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Daniel Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, visited the cavalry and artillery camps and the review ground in Windsor Great Park. Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at the castle, and dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove in the Home Park and witnessed the laying of

the pontoon bridge by which the five battalions of Foot Guards crossed from Datchet station into Windsor Park. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle in the morning. The Shah, accompanied by the Persian Princes, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, arrived at Windsor at half-past three o'clock, and proceeded in Royal carriages to the castle, escorted by a detachment of the 19th Hussars. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Shah at the Queen's entrance to the castle. Her Majesty, with the Shah and the other Imperial and Royal visitors, was present at the review of troops in Windsor Great Park. The usual routine of a field-day was gone through, after which the Queen, with the Shah and the other Imperial and Royal personages, returned to the castle. After a short stay, the Queen took leave of the Shah and her other guests at the foot of the staircase, and his Majesty returned to London.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, witnessed the removal of the pontoon-bridge. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for London.

The Queen offered to the Shah, through the Prince of Wales, to name the steam-frigate *Blonde*, now building at Portsmouth, after his Majesty. The Shah at once consented, and desired the Prince to convey to the Queen his gratification at the very gracious compliment thus paid him.

Her Majesty has presented to Lady Smith, of Lowestoft, a copy of "Leaves from Our Journal in the Highlands," in commemoration of her hundredth birthday, celebrated in May last. The fly-leaf contains the following, in the Queen's handwriting:—"To Lady Smith, on her 100th birthday, from Victoria R., Balmoral, 1873." Lady Smith was able to write her reply to the Queen.

The Duchess of Athole has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Viscount Torrington and Colonel Lord James Murray have succeeded Lord Methuen and Captain the Hon. A. W. F. Greville as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel Henry L. Gardiner is the Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has ordered that the brothers and sisters of the present Earl of Zetland shall enjoy the same title and precedence as if their late father had survived his elder brother, and thereby succeeded to the dignity of Earl of Zetland.

#### STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, in honour of the Shah of Persia. The Shah was present at the ball, accompanied by his Highness Hajee Meerza Hussein Khan (the Sadr Azim), by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Abdul-Samed Meerza, the Prince Ali Koolee Meerza, the Prince Sultan Morad Meerza, the Prince Feerooz Meerza, and the Prince Imam Koolee Meerza, and attended by the principal members of his suite. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Shah and the Persian Princes, and by the other Imperial and Royal personages, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the respective suites, entered the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced. Mr. D. Godfrey's band was in attendance, conducted by himself.

The Princess of Wales and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna wore dresses of rich white satin and tulle, with draperies and volants of gold tissue, trimmed with gold lace and plissés of crêpe lisse, with wreaths of green and straw, ivy leaves, and berries. The Princess of Wales wore a tiara of diamonds, a corsage, necklace, and bracelets of pearls and diamonds, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Persian order of the Sun, and the Danish family order. The Cesarevna wore a tiara of pearls and diamonds, ornaments of pearls and diamonds, and the Persian order of the Sun and the Danish family order. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a satin dress, handsomely trimmed with pink roses and tulle. Head-dress, diamond tiara; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family order, and the Prussian order of merit for ladies. The invitations numbered upwards of 1500.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg at Claridge's Hotel. On Thursday week the Prince gave a dinner in honour of the Shah at Marlborough House. Later in the evening the Royal and Imperial party, with the Princess and the Cesarevna, were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford House, in honour of the Shah. On the following day the Prince and Princess, with the Grand Duchess Cesarevna and Prince Arthur, were present at a cricket-match between the Household Brigade and the 1st Zingara at Prince's ground. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, and the Duke of Edinburgh, were present at a ball given to the Shah by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the city of London, at Guildhall. The Prince wore the uniform of Captain-General of the City of London Honourable Artillery Company, and the Duke of Edinburgh wore the uniform of honorary Colonel of the City of London Artillery Volunteers. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, were present at the state performance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Monday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert at the naval review, given in honour of the Shah at Spithead; and in the evening were also present at the state reception of his Majesty at the International Exhibition and Royal Albert Hall. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, were present at the review given in Windsor Park by command of the Queen in honour of the Shah. On Wednesday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the West India Docks and Greenwich Hospital, and afterwards partook of luncheon with the First Lord of the Admiralty in the Painted Hall of the Hospital, upon the occasion of the Shah's visit. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince and Princess will have an afternoon fête to-day (Saturday), at Chiswick, in honour of the Shah.

The Prince will, towards the middle of July, formally open the harbour of refuge at Holyhead, and will declare the breakwater at that place completed.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday week, from the Continent.

His Excellency Count Munster, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived at Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last, from Berlin, accompanied by his daughters, Countess Hundenburg and Countess Mary Munster.

Countess Granville held a grand reception at the Foreign Office on Tuesday in honour of the Shah, at which his Majesty was present. The Shah was unavoidably absent from the banquet given by Earl Granville the same evening.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

This has proved rather a full week in more than one department of sport. In the first place, the pitmen have held their annual "monster meeting" on the famous town-moor at Newcastle. Another "Plate" has been lost and won, and the name of Falkland has been added to the list of winners of what was once a great handicap. We say "once," because there is no disguising the fact that the race which was secured three times running by the game little Underhand, and twice by Caller On, has been for some years past in a declining state. Perhaps, like the Northamptonshire Stakes, it is discounted by the early spring handicaps. Perhaps it occurs at a time of year when owners are not particularly willing to risk their horses in a severe gallop over two miles of hard ground. Perhaps the performances of the bookmakers in connection with some of the more recent contests have invested the Plate with a corpse-like atmosphere fatal to its constitution. Anyhow, whatever the cause, the pitmen's race is at present in a bad way, and nowadays attracts but little notice, except from those whose interest in it is purely professional, and who would as soon attend a donkey-race as a Derby if the facilities for betting were equally favourable.

Stockbridge, which this year has been honoured by the presence of Royalty, is as great a contrast to the Newcastle gathering as can possibly be imagined. Held in a quiet spot in Hampshire, remote from town, and distant even from the nearest station, this quiet but very interesting meeting almost takes one back to the old ante-railway Newmarket days. Indeed Newmarket is the only place which can at all compare with it, though we question whether even the "July week" is altogether so agreeable as this delightful réunion, at any rate to those to whom comfort and absence of the mob are a desideratum. In addition to this, the programme at Stockbridge is, on the whole, more interesting. It is a famous battle-ground for two-year-olds, for whose competition several valuable prizes are offered; and the Cup is one of those old-fashioned weight-for-age races which rarely fail to tempt some speedy animal's to the post. It was at Stockbridge that Kaiser first made a name for himself, last year, as a game and staying two-year-old by beating Somerset over the severe six furlongs. Here, too, Hermit and Marksman distinguished themselves as youngsters, the latter, if we remember rightly, carrying off the Cup from a good field. The best of the juveniles on the present occasion was probably Lemnos, who, it will be remembered, so unexpectedly secured one of the Biennials at Ascot. Like all the Thunderbolts, he shows great speed, and will no doubt win the majority of his two-year-old engagements, though he will certainly experience "a bad quarter of an hour" whenever he is pitted against the flying Ecossais. We have seen regrets expressed that he is not engaged in the Derby; but, to our thinking, a very proper judgment was shown in not nominating him for that race, as the Thunderbolts, like the Oxfords, are notorious for want of stamina, and there is no reason to suppose that Lemnos will prove an exception to the rule.

The sale of Lord Portsmouth's yearlings and brood-mares, and of Mr. Merry's celebrated sire Scottish Chief, with the well-known matrons Lady Morgan, Masquerade, and Lioness, took place at Hurstbourne Park on the 24th inst. Baionette, a fair mare in her day, was not dear at 300 gs.; and Wave, the dam of Indian Ocean, went cheaply at 400 gs.; but Lady Morgan, at 2100 gs., was surely a very dear bargain; and why, even with her filly-foal thrown in, she should have fetched such a price, whilst Lioness, a Cesarewitch winner and the dam of King of the Forest, Lady of Lyons, &c., could command no higher bid than 1000 gs. is indeed a mystery. Scottish Chief went to Mr. Gee, the owner of Lord Clifden, for 5600 gs., a fairly cheap purchase.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match was played on Monday and Tuesday last at Lord's, and resulted in the most interesting contest which we have seen between the Universities since 1870. Last year, it will be remembered, "public form" was cruelly upset by the unexpected victory of the Light Blue; and on the present occasion the match was by no means the gift it looked, the layers of long odds on Oxford looking particularly uncomfortable when their opponents brought their second innings to a close for the large score of 203 runs. The Oxford team, however, were not to be denied, being particularly strong in batting, and ultimately won a well-fought match by three wickets, a result for which they may chiefly thank Messrs. Ottaway and Nepean, who showed excellent cricket in both innings. The Cambridge bowling was weak, and the fielding on neither side up to the usual standard.

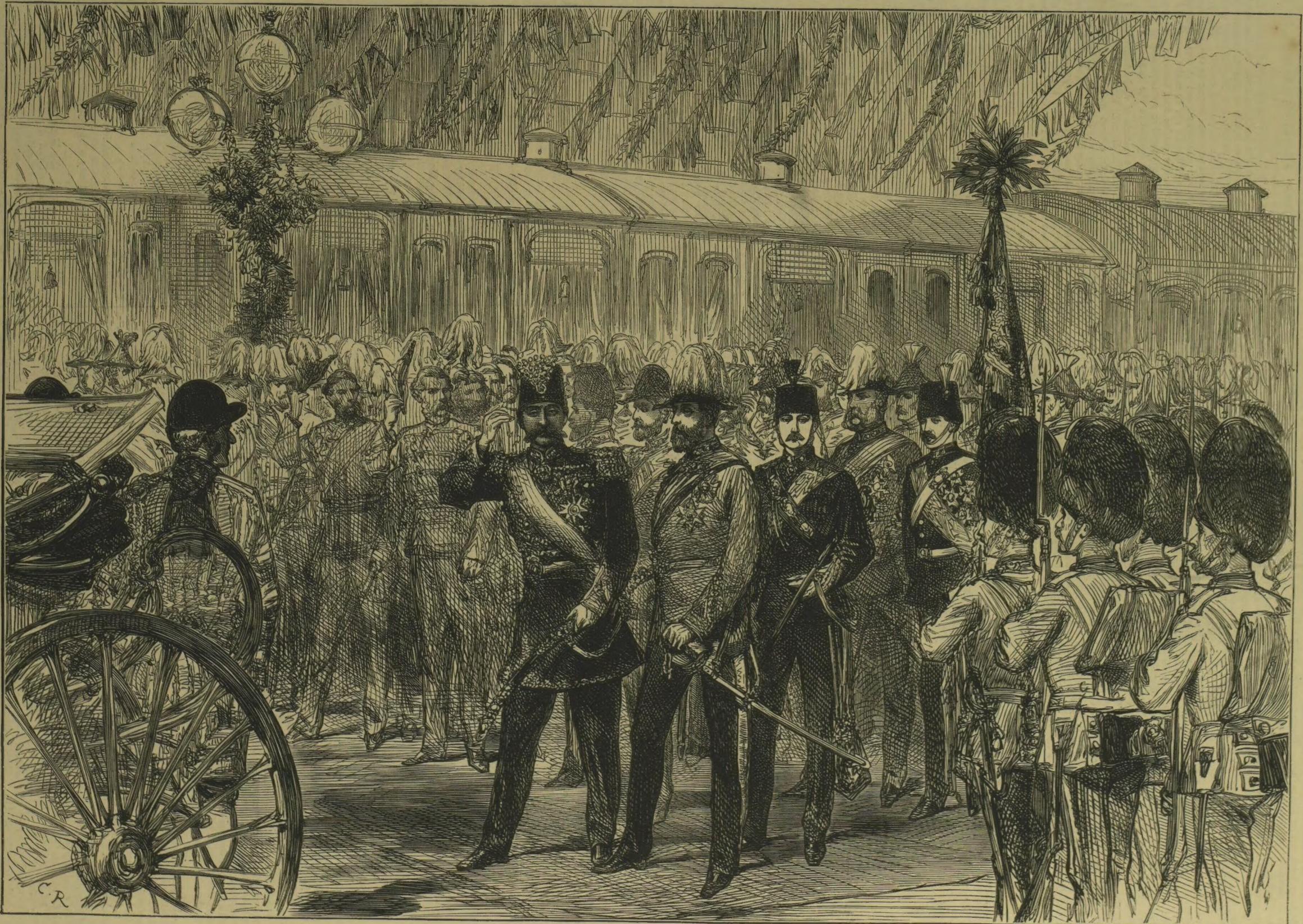
The Henley Regatta, to which we are unable to do justice in our present Number, commenced on Wednesday last. We can only notice here that almost all the "certainties" were upset, the Eton boys especially creating a great sensation by beating Balliol College, Oxford, for the first heat of the Grand Challenge Cup; whilst the defeat of Herbert by Chillingworth, in the Diamond Sculls, was scarcely less of a surprise. The latter was a splendid race, and we do not wish in any way to detract from the merit of the winner, who undoubtedly rowed with great pluck and judgment. At the same time, we cannot avoid noticing that he was much favoured by the station, as he rowed for some distance under the protection of a lee shore, quite out of a high wind which altogether settled his Henley opponent and materially interfered with the chance of Mr. Herbert.

Mr. David Davies, of Llandinam, principal proprietor of the Ocean Collieries in the Rhondda Valley, South Wales, recently entertained 3000 colliers and their wives at Llandinam to dinner and tea, on the occasion of his son, Mr. Edward Davies, attaining his majority.

Mr. William Simpson, the well-known Special Artist of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who has occupied nearly a twelve-month in a complete tour round the world, sketching a great variety of scenes and incidents on the Overland Route to China, the Marriage of the Emperor of China at Pekin, the island Empire of Japan, California and the Modoc Indian War, arrived this week in England from New York, bringing many American sketches, which will appear in future numbers of this Journal.



THE IRONCLAD SQUADRON ESCORTING THE SHAH INTO DOVER ROADS.



ARRIVAL OF THE SHAH AT CHARING-CROSS STATION.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 26.

The Right still seem bent upon making the most of their victory over their opponents, and scarcely a day passes without the Ministry attacking one or other of the most cherished principles of the Republican party. The debate in the Assembly on the prosecution of M. Ranc was resumed on Thursday last, and the prosecution was sanctioned by 485 votes to 137—eighty members abstaining from voting altogether. There is nothing of importance to chronicle as having occurred during the succeeding two or three days, for bills of a merely financial or administrative nature excite little interest, compared with interpellations of which party spirit can take advantage. One of these was put, on Tuesday, by M. Leroyer, and gave rise to a noisy and most excited sitting. It had reference to a recent order of the Préfet of the Rhone that what are known here as "civil" interments—that is, interments at which no prayers are read—a mode of burial much in vogue among certain classes of free-thinking Frenchmen, and more especially in the south—should only take place at six a.m. from April to September, and at seven a.m. from October to March. The decree, which has been characterised even by the more moderate journals as a "persecution," was no doubt a most oppressive one, and nothing would have been easier than for the Ministry to disavow the action of their subordinate, but they preferred not to lose the opportunity of irritating their opponents, and of making them feel the inconveniences of belonging to the losing side. What gave a point to the interpellation was the fact that a member of the Assembly, M. Frousses, had been interred civilly on the previous Friday, and that, in consequence, the usual deputation from the Assembly had refused to attend the funeral, and that the guard of honour, instead of accompanying the body to the cemetery, returned to its quarters. On the conclusion of M. Leroyer's speech, General du Barrail, the Minister of War, explained, but not in the most satisfactory manner, the cause for the action of the guard of honour. He was followed by M. Beulé, whose appearance in the tribune aroused a storm of indignation which never quite subsided during the continuance of the debate. He based his defence of the Préfet on the fact that a society of Freethinkers had founded a formidable organisation in Lyons, and used the civil interments for purposes of demonstrations. To M. Beulé succeeded M. de Pressensé, who, in the midst of a frightful uproar, expressed his disapproval of the decree, at the same time denouncing civil interments. After this the discussion became more and more violent and noisy, and eventually an order of the day, favourable to the Government, was adopted by 423 votes against 174, one hundred members abstaining from voting. The success of the Ministry is considered by many to be due to the repugnance which many deputies felt to vote with those who upheld civil interments, and public opinion is in general adverse to the Government on account of the manner in which they met the interpellation; so much so, in fact, that the early resignation of M. Beulé is freely canvassed.

The Préfet of the Rhone, who appears desirous of rivalling in his proceedings the worst days of the Empire, is also waging a war against the newspapers of his department, which are too outspoken to suit the official mind. Having forbidden their sale in the public streets, he has now induced General Bourbaki—for the Rhone is still under martial law—to issue a decree forbidding the publication of any new political journals or periodicals without his permission.

A public banquet which was to have taken place at Versailles on the 24th, to celebrate the anniversary of General Hoche's birth, and to which M. Gambetta and the other deputies of the Extreme Left had been invited, was prohibited by the Préfet almost at the last moment. A private meeting was, however, held in its stead, and M. Gambetta made a speech eulogising the present President of the Republic. Though it may suit his interest for the moment to do this, we may be sure that the wily Tribune is far from putting trust in any servant of the Empire, and would only be too pleased to see a change in the present state of affairs.

It will be remembered that, shortly after the defeat of the Commune, the painter Courbet was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the share he had in the destruction of the Vendôme Column. The present Government, in pursuit of their policy of repression, to which I have alluded above, have decided that this punishment was not sufficiently severe, and have attached the painter's property, with the view of applying it towards the re-erection of the monument. M. Courbet threatens the Minister of Finance with an action at law for the proceedings he has taken in this matter.

Princess Clotilde has arrived here, and the Shah is expected about July 5. During his stay several fêtes will take place.

## ITALY.

A Royal decree has been published in Rome promulgating the new law for the suppression of the religious corporations.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies are evidently not fond of remaining in Rome during the hot weather. Again, on Saturday, a sufficient number was not present to form a House. Enough members, however, were present on Monday to make a House. The opposition to the present discussion of the financial bills of the Government was renewed, and a motion was made for the postponement of the debate till November. The motion was rejected by 160 votes against 56, and the discussion of the bills was then proceeded with. After a long debate, on Wednesday, the House rejected by a large majority a motion brought forward by the Government for the immediate discussion of the financial bills. Signor Lanza thereupon announced that the Government would consider the course it would take.

Two hundred Catholic youths, who came to congratulate the Pope on his attaining the twenty-eighth anniversary of his Pontificate, were received by his Holiness on Saturday last. Queen Isabella was present, and, on the allusion of the Pope to the sufferings of her unhappy country, burst into tears. His Holiness gave a farewell audience to Queen Isabella on Monday, and she has left Rome.

## SPAIN.

The Federal Republic has already entered on a new phase. The principle of nominating the Ministers directly by the Cortes has failed, and on Saturday the majority in secret session resolved, at the suggestion of Senor Castellar, to empower Senor Pi y Margall to fill up, on his own authority, whatever vacancies might occur in the Ministry—the object being to secure a homogeneous Cabinet. This resolution was vehemently opposed in public session by the Intransigentes; but, after an eloquent speech by Senor Castellar, it was carried by 179 to 49. In consequence of this vote, all the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation, and Senor Pi y Margall had not succeeded in forming a new Ministry at the time of our going to press.

Despatches have been received at Madrid announcing several defeats of the Carlists. Reports from the north of Spain, of

Carlist origin, claim a decided success by the insurgents near Pamplona, including the capture of General Nouvillas. The Carlist chief Santa Cruz is reported to have defeated the Republican troops under General Loma, on the 18th, and subsequently to have captured Alegria, a fortified town with a population of 4500 persons. Santa Cruz not only acknowledges burning railway stations, but attempts to justify it by the refusal of the Government of Madrid to "neutralise" the Northern line.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor's health has much improved.

The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin states that Prince Bismarck has taken steps preparatory to his leaving the Prussian Cabinet. He retains the German Chancellorship.

The German Parliament, on the 20th inst., began the debate on the first reading of the treaty recently concluded between Germany and Persia. Prince Bismarck introduced the treaty by declaring that it not only contained commercial stipulations, but others concerning the political relations of the two countries. The condition of Asia might, the Prince said, acquire great importance for Germany. Herr Delbrück, President of the Imperial Chancellerie, dwelt upon the fact that the treaty conferred upon Germany the rights of the most favoured nation. Next day the treaty was read the third time.

The Parliament on Monday evening concluded the discussion upon the remaining items of the Estimates for 1874. In the course of the debate Herr Delbrück, alluding to the idea of cutting a canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, said the question had not of late been revived. Count Moltke declared himself opposed to the construction of the canal, which, from a military point of view, would be of doubtful value.

At the opening of Wednesday's sitting the third reading of the Budget was disposed of. The Parliament was then closed by Prince Bismarck, who said that the Emperor much regretted his inability, through indisposition, to be present to thank the members for the efforts they had made during the Session to settle the constitutional institutions of the country. The members separated with loud cheers for the Emperor.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor visited, on Wednesday week, the British machinery in motion in the Universal Exhibition. Much of this is under the direction of Dr. Anderson, of Woolwich Arsenal, who was presented to the Emperor by the secretary of the British Commission. His Majesty examined the machinery in detail, receiving explanations from the exhibitors present, who were presented to him in turn. Upon leaving the British section the Emperor expressed himself highly gratified with what he had seen.

Upwards of £1000 has been guaranteed by the British exhibitors towards the testimonial to be presented to Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, in recognition of his exertions to have Great Britain adequately represented in the Prater.

## RUSSIA.

The expedition to Khiva has probably by this time been crowned with success. We have news from the expedition to May 25. On that day General Kaufmann captured the fortress of Kasarasp, on the left bank of the Amu Daria. The Khivans ran away, and left their guns and ammunition in the hands of the Russians. Some particulars of the operations in Khiva come from the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. When taking the town of Khodsheili, and dislodging 6000 Khivans with six guns, the Russians had only two men wounded. The town of Mangit being vigorously defended by 3000 Yomut Turcomans, with three guns, the Russians had fifteen killed and wounded in taking possession. Mangit was burnt and entirely destroyed by the victors. This place is sixty miles north-west of Khiva. Hanks, where General Kaufmann arrived on June 1, the day of the capture of Mangit, is only twenty-five miles south-east of Khiva.

## AMERICA.

President Grant has just recovered from a severe attack of cholera. Some abatement is reported in the epidemic of cholera in Tennessee.

The result of the official examination of the party from the Polar Arctic expedition, rescued off Newfoundland, is stated to be the confirmation of the original story of their accidental separation from the vessel, and the dissipation of the suspicion that Captain Hall met his death by foul play.

We again hear of forest fires in America and also in Canada. In a small town near Lake Superior 200 houses were destroyed and eight lives lost.

## CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong appears to indicate that the long-pending audience question has been settled at last, agreeably to the wishes of the European Powers. The ministers of States represented at Pekin will henceforth be admitted to personal interviews with the Emperor.

The India Government reports show that half a million coolies have left India since 1842.

A jeweller in the Palais Royal, Paris, has been robbed of £6000 worth of diamonds.

The Baltic papers announce that the state of the crops in Russia promises a generally good harvest.

M. Hansen, formerly Danish Minister of War, died recently, in his eighty-sixth year.

Advices from Constantinople emphatically contradict the rumours regarding the illness of the Sultan.

A convention has been signed between the Porte and Austria for improving the navigation of the Danube at the Iron Gates Passage.

A despatch from Weimar says the betrothal is announced of the Hereditary Grand Duke with Princess Pauline of Saxe-Weimar, daughter of Prince Hermann of Weimar and Princess Augusta of Wurtemberg.

An accident is reported from Hong-Kong to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bokhara. She struck on a sunken rock, and has been beached, and her mails and cargo transferred to other vessels.

M. Brousse, the French deputy who lately died, has bequeathed by his will 400,000f., and his residence at Castel-Sarrasin (Tarn-et-Garonne), to his native town, the money to be given exclusively to the poor, and the house to serve for the establishment of a school.

Antoine Farroux, one of the oldest inmates of the Hôtel des Invalides, at Paris, died last week, at the age of eighty-five. He had been engaged in all the campaigns of the First Empire. By his decease the number of resident invalids from the Grande Armée is reduced to fifteen.

A bluebook of 258 pages has been issued containing despatches from the Governors of the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and other official documents, relative to outrages committed upon natives of the South Sea islands by persons engaged in the labour traffic in those seas.

An important railway has been opened from Modena to Mantua.

Prince Macao, a Japanese daimio of the first class, sent by his Sovereign for the purpose, is at present, says the *Intelligence Belge*, learning the art of printing at the state printing office at the Hague, and works diligently at case several hours every day.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following items of news:—Momein has fallen. The Panthays were entirely defeated. Mr. Forsyth's mission has advanced. Three assassins slightly wounded Mr. Ogilvie, Assistant Commissioner of Attock. Two of them were killed, but the third escaped.

The *Niagara Falls Gazette* announces the destruction of the Terrapin Tower, which was built, in 1823, on the narrow ledge of rocks upon the extreme brink of the Horseshoe Fall, and which afforded from the summit a magnificent view of the rapids above and the rush of waters below. The tower was pronounced unsafe last autumn, owing to the continued action of the spray and winds and frost, and it was then closed. It has just been mined and blown up, to make room for a new iron tower. The mast in the centre had become only a shell, the core having almost disappeared in consequence of dry rot, and there were large fissures opened in the masonry.

From India we have accounts of violent storms and extraordinary heat. On the 27th ult. the heat in Bombay was, according to the *Gazette*, almost unbearable, the thermometer registering 96 deg. in the daytime and 92 deg. at night. At five o'clock in the evening there was a hot wind, followed by a storm of dust, which penetrated everywhere. The heat continued so oppressive after this that the theatre was closed, as no one would venture out. In Poona there was a storm which carried away the roofs of the houses, and in Matheran the rain and thunder were so violent that people thought the south-west monsoon had burst prematurely. On the following day Bombay was visited by a storm of wind and rain, and the weather then became cooler. Several deaths had occurred from heat.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the largest and most extensive missionary society in existence, under the especial patronage of his Holiness Pius IX. and the whole of the Roman Catholic Episcopate throughout the world, has issued to its members a summary of its receipts in subscriptions during the past year. In consequence chiefly, as it would appear, of the blessing bestowed on it by the Holy Father on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, its income has shown an increase of nearly 582,000f. upon the income of the previous year, having now reached the large sum of 5,602,645f., equivalent to £224,106. Out of this amount, 3,660,000f., or considerably more than half, was contributed by France; Germany and Belgium each sent, as nearly as possible, 350,000f.; Italy, 346,000f.; the British Isles, 138,000f. (the larger part coming from Ireland); Russia and Poland sent a little over 1000f.; Spain, 31,000f.; the Levant, 32,000f.; Portugal, 42,000f.; Alsace and Lorraine (in spite of the late war), 189,000f.; and Switzerland, 54,000f. The total is swelled by 12,860f. contributed from Asia, 28,000f. from Africa, 201,000f. from North America, 63,000f. from South America, and 5764f. from the different dioceses of Oceania. The great power—and, indeed, the vast income—of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith arises from the aggregate of very small but regular contributions, the subscription being only a halfpenny a week. One subscriber in every ten acts as a collector, paying over the amount received by him to a superior member, who has ten such collections—or, in other words, a hundred such subscriptions—to receive. Two separate councils, the one established at Lyons, the other at Paris, distribute these sums among the various missions in all the quarters of the globe. It may be added that the head or president of the association here in England is Lord Petre, assisted by a council.

It is proposed to construct a new graving dock at Birkenhead, at a cost of £130,000.

Mr. Brodie, of Lethen, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Nairn, in room of the late Mr. Brodie, of Brodie.

The Joint Committee on Railway Bills has rejected the bill authorising an amalgamation of the Midland and Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies.

The tenth annual show of the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society was opened on Thursday evening, at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, and £650 was awarded in prizes.

Last Saturday the Hon. Charles French was elected, without opposition, as one of the members for the county of Roscommon, in succession to the late Colonel French.

Mrs. Shelley, the widow of a farmer, died recently, at Peasland, Suffolk, at the advanced age, it is stated, of 104. Her intellect showed no signs of decay.

Dr. Eliza Walker has been appointed house physician to the Bristol Hospital for Women and Children. In future medical and surgical appointments will be open to lady candidates.

Her Majesty has granted to Mrs. J. Williams, widow of the Rev. J. Williams, M.A. ("Ab Ithel"), a pension of £50 per annum from the Civil List, in consideration of the distinguished literary services of her husband.

During a visit paid by the Tichborne Claimant to Leeds last Saturday evening, a temporary erection gave way, and the Claimant, with several other persons, fell seven or eight feet. No one was, however, seriously injured.

At a meeting of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday a scheme for constructing new docks, at a cost of £750,000, was submitted by a local shipowner, and received the approbation of the Chamber.

Sentence of the court-martial on the five gunners recently found guilty of mutiny at Drake's Island, Plymouth, was promulgated on Monday, each of the accused being condemned to five years' penal servitude.

The midsummer examination of the children in the Commercial Travellers' Schools, at Pinner, took place last Saturday, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Head Master of Marlborough College.

In connection with the Norwich Agricultural Society the Earl of Leicester has offered a premium of £200 for the best essay upon the improvements which have taken place in the agriculture of the eastern district during the last twenty years.

Late on Saturday night last a boat with nine young men on board, in returning from Troon to Irvine, Ayrshire, was upset when two miles from shore. Two of the men held on by the boat till it drifted to the beach, but the others were drowned.

The children of the St. Ann's Royal Asylum, to the number of 500, were entertained, on Tuesday, by Mr. W. B. Waterlow, at his residence and park, High Trees, Reigate. The whole of the expenses, including the cost of a special train from and to Streatham, were defrayed by Mr. Waterlow.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acock, Edgar Morton, to be Vicar of East Lavington, Wilts.  
 Alley, Frederick Augustus; Vicar of Charlton, Wilts.  
 Butler, John B.; Curate of St. Andrew's, Pershore.  
 Deed, John George; Curate of Blakewood, Hagley, Kidderminster.  
 Dobree, O.; Vicar of Goldenhill, Staffordshire.  
 Du Cane, Alfred Richard; Vicar of Walton D'Erville.  
 Furse, C. W.; Vicar of Cuddesdon and Principal of Cuddesdon College.  
 Garrard, E. H.; Rector of Wickersley, Yorkshire.  
 Head, George Frederick; Vicar of St. Mark's, Tollington Park.  
 Jiggin, W. H.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Jersey.  
 Jordan, Gibbes; Vicar of Long Sutton.  
 Mather, Canon; Rural Dean of Bristol.  
 Moore, Thomas; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone.  
 Moore, W. C.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, Surrey.  
 Nunn, William Eastgate Middleton; Rector of Stanstead.  
 Penley, Francis Thorpe; Curate (sole charge) of Cam, near Dursley.  
 Robinson, F. W.; Vicar of the new parish of St. Peter, Leicester.  
 Sanday, Wm.; Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwick.  
 Stevenson, John; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.  
 Thompson, Henry Lewis; Oxford Preacher, Whitehall.  
 Turing, J. R.; Vicar of Edwinstone, Notts.  
 Walters, W.; Vicar of Pershore, Worcestershire.  
 Ward, J. M.; Rector of Gressingham, Norfolk.  
 West, H. J.; Vicar of Aldershot, Hampshire.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Chichester reopened, after restoration, the parish church of St. Mary, Balcombe, and also consecrated an additional burying-ground for the parish.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Sewell, late Warden of Radley College, delivered the first of four lectures on "The Twelve Witnesses of God to the Inspiration of Holy Writ," at the afternoon service at St. Anne's, Soho.

Dr. Hutchinson was consecrated at Canterbury Cathedral, on Tuesday, as Bishop of Barbadoes. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London, Carlisle, Lichfield, and Dover.

On Wednesday Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P. for Coventry, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Longford, a village near Coventry, and gave £50 towards the building fund. The Bishop of Worcester took part in the ceremony.

The finance committee of the St. Paul's Completion Fund has issued a general statement of accounts from July, 1870, to March 31, 1873, from which it appears that, of the whole amount promised (£55,800), £47,300 has been paid in, and £13,800 expended.

There was a meeting of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy last Saturday, to distribute the usual midsummer benefactions to clergymen with small means and in urgent need. A total sum of £1969 was awarded to 125 clergymen. At the same time the sum of £550 was granted for the education and placing out in life thirty-two children.

At a cost of £2000 the parish church of Westdown has been repaired, restored, and beautified, and has been reopened with a joyous choral service, followed by a luncheon. A new chancel arch of great beauty has been erected, and a great many decorations placed around the east end, not the least being three small stained-glass windows and a beautiful reredos.

The parish church of Great Gransden, Hunts, having been completely restored, was reopened, on the 11th inst., by the Bishop of Ely. The chancel has been repaired by the Master and Fellows of Clare College, Cambridge. The various works have been carried out, at a cost of upwards of £3000, under the direction of Mr. G. Vials.

The Archbishops have replied to the Anti-Ritualist memorial presented to them last month, bearing 60,000 signatures. They admit the reality of the danger apprehended by the memorialists, of a considerable minority in the Church desiring to subvert the principles of the Reformation. After pointing out obstacles to the enforcement of the law, they express their own conviction that far more may be effected by kindly personal influence than by the exercise of authority.

The ancient parish church of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, was reopened, on Tuesday week, by the Bishop of Winchester. The pews, which were formerly of an irregular form and very old-fashioned, have now been cut down and rearranged. A stained-glass window has been erected in the south side of the church to the memory of their late estimable townsman Admiral Love. The principal alteration, however, is in the chancel, where, in the place of the old square pews, there are now placed the organ and the choir and clergy stalls, with a handsome lectern. The family of the Mayor (Mr. James Blake) have erected to the memory of their late lamented mother, who died last October, a handsome marble reredos.

A church for the special use of the deaf and dumb, situated near the Marble Arch, was opened on Sunday, the Bishop of Carlisle preaching on the occasion, and Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne being present. The service consisted of the ordinary service of the Church of England in duplicate, so to speak; for while the prayers and lessons were read in the usual way by one clergyman, they were simultaneously, and without any halting or delay, interpreted by signs by another to that section of the congregation deprived of hearing and speech. The anthem and hymn were sung, and interpreted as they were being sung in a similar manner. As the interpretation proceeded as rapidly as the oral utterance the casual portion of the congregation were enabled to form some idea of the perfection to which the system of symbols in use among the deaf and dumb has attained.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The examiners for the Craven Scholarships for Greek and Latin have awarded the two vacant ones to Mr. William Henry Forbes, Scholar of Balliol College, and Mr. Alfred Goodwin, B.A., Fellow of Balliol College.

The election to scholarships and exhibitions at Keble College terminated as follows:—To the classical scholarship, Mr. W. Douglass, Marlborough College; proxime accessit, Mr. C. Sankey (Examiner), Keble College. To the mathematical scholarship, Mr. A. Lister, Wolverhampton School. The scholarships are of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for four years. To the Isaac Williams Exhibition (of the value of £40 per annum for four years, to be increased annually if the holder prove deserving), Mr. W. Herringham, Winchester College; proxime accessit, Mr. J. R. Keble, Lancing College. To an exhibition of the value of £25 per annum, tenable for four years, Mr. G. H. Perry, formerly of Marlborough College.

The prize for the best knowledge of Shakespeare at Balliol has been adjudged to Eustace Kynaston Corbett. Proxime accessit, J. M. Rendall.

Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor of Divinity at Oxford, has protested against the honorary degree of D.C.L. being conferred upon Professor Tyndall. The rev. doctor recognises the Professor's eminence in science. He sees a material difference between such an honour being conferred on a Mohammedan and a similar distinction paid to "one who has publicly employed his pen in the interest of scepticism."

The following Class List has been issued in the Final

Mathematical School:—Class I. E. B. Elliott, Magdalen; J. E. Judson, Christ Church; C. H. Lomax, Corpus; A. M. Nash, Queen's; F. E. Pargiter, Exeter; W. N. Stocker, Christ Church. Class III. S. Beaumont, Christ Church; C. Ranson, Merton. Class IV. E. L. Bryans, Queen's.

The Examiners in the Final Classical School have issued the following List:—Class I. J. Eastwick, University; W. H. Forbes, Balliol; C. Plummer and H. W. K. Roscoe, Corpus; A. L. Smith, Balliol; T. H. Wright, Trinity. II. F. G. Cholmondeley, Christ Church; F. H. Craddock, Lincoln; J. R. Drummond, New; the Earl of Elgin, Balliol; W. Grey, Exeter; W. R. Linton, Corpus; W. J. Richmond, unattached; A. R. Street, Oriel. III. A. R. Blackwood and J. B. Cull, Balliol; A. N. Fynes-Clinton, Christ Church; C. O. Miles, Trinity; G. W. Smith, Exeter; B. Whitefoord, New. IV. F. T. Dowding, St. John's; W. Farren and H. Sweet, Balliol; G. Wilkinson, Worcester.

The Examiners in the School of Jurisprudence have issued the following award of honours:—Class I. W. E. Grigsby, exhibitor, Balliol; R. Holt-White, Oriel; G. H. Manson, Christ Church. II. J. B. Fortescue and T. S. Plumb, Balliol; J. A. W. Wadmore, Oriel. III. W. P. Eversley, Queen's; C. W. Kennedy, University; E. Kenwick and S. P. Nicholls, B.A., New; E. T. Ward, University. IV. W. W. Evans, Jesus; A. Sidgwick, Lincoln.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The following scholarships and exhibitions have been awarded at Emmanuel College:—Craik and Stuart, £80, instead of £60; Bishop, £60; Wilson, B., £30; Hodgkins and Willink, £30 (Thorpe Foundation); Madge, £32 (Johnson Exhibition). Exhibitions—Boddy and Coutts, £30; Pyne, Dyson, and Wilson, £20. Before commencing residence—Lyon and Sharrott, scholarships of £60; Fuller, exhibition of £50 for two years.

The undermentioned have been elected to scholarships, after open competition, at Pembroke:—Lee, private tuition, £60; Wilson, Felstead Grammar School, £60; Ohm, Manchester Grammar School, £40; Morris, Wellington College, £20. The values are yearly.

The following scholarships at Downing have been awarded:—First year: C. S. Crosby, with an allowance for commons and rooms. Second year: W. B. Hurry and E. H. Peach. Benson's studentship continued for one year; Saunders's till M.A., standing with allowance for rooms.

Special Examination in Law and History for the Ordinary B.A. Degree.—Examined and Approved.—Law—Class I. Cobbold and Perkes, St. John's; Norris, Jesus. Class II. Carless, St. John's; Cotton, Trinity; Cumming, Trinity Hall; Deakin, St. John's; Evans, Caius; Gallatin, Trinity Hall; Hewetson, Caius; S. S. Jones, Lane, Latham, and Main, St. John's; Neville, Magdalene; Newall, Trinity; E. R. Pearce, King's; Sisson and Soames, Trinity; Williams, Clare; H. Wilson, Emmanuel; G. Young, St. John's. History—Class I. Le Gallais, Jesus; Winthrop, Clare; Pateson, Trinity. Class II. Belgrave and Brocklehurst, Trinity; Richardson, Magdalene; W. J. Richardson, Trinity; Townsend, Emmanuel.

Natural Science.—Special Examination for B.A. Degree.—Botany—Class I. Phillips, non-collegiate; Guilleard, Caius. Class II. (in alphabetical order) Abercrombie and Beale, Caius; Boulbee, Corpus; Cannon, Trinity; Dunn, Downing; Forster, Trinity; Ley, Caius; Loder and Mansel-Pleydell, Trinity; Norris and Packer, St. John's; Paget, Caius; Stuart, St. John's; Thurston, Emmanuel; and E. Wood, Sidney. Single Paper.—Hargrove, non-collegiate. Geology—Class I. Derham, Trinity; Livesey, St. John's. Class II.: Boston, Emmanuel. Chemistry—Class I. Wand, St. John's, and M. Williams, Trinity, æq.; Anson and Henderson, Trinity. Class II. (in alphabetical order) Ind, Trinity; Pycock, Jesus; Sellman, Sidney; Taylor, Fembroke. Zoology—Class I. Westbury and Simon, Caius, æq. Class II. Agrotat, Harding, St. Catharine's.

The following elections have been made at St. John's:—Foundation Scholars—W. J. F. V. Baker, J. M. Batten, C. W. E. Body, W. J. Burn, F. H. S. Cunningham (2), D. Lampugh, S. C. Logan, A. M. Marshall (4), J. T. McLaren, W. Moss, R. F. Scott, J. A. Tillyard, and W. G. Williams. Proper Sisars—Second year: Henderson, Langley, and Ohm. First year: Easton, Hargreaves, and McFarland. Exhibitors—Barnard, H. L. Clarke, Freese, Moser, C. Cooper (2), Jukes-Brown (4), Sollas (4), Ward, Wace, Hargreaves, Morgan, McFarland, Crawley, Langley, and Waller. Third year: Elliott, B. Reynolds, Beckett, Dibdin, Gardner (1), Koch (4), Bayard (3), and Percival (3). Second year: Body, Lampugh, Scott, Milne, Stack, Wellacott, Stafforth, A. Adams, G. T. Winch, Knightly, Hildyard (3), and Clough (4). First year: Talbot, Easton, Coggin, Penny, E. A. Stuart, London, Tredgold, Maxwell, and J. G. Ambridge. (1) For Greek Testament; (2) for moral science; (3) for law; (4) for natural science.

Trinity Hall.—Law Studentships—J. R. Paget, B.A., LL.B., and H. F. Dickens, B.A. The following were elected scholars of the college:—E. S. Summers, C. F. Findlay, C. M. Lush, W. Phillips, and A. Pritt.

The Whewell Scholarships for International Law have been adjudged as follows:—First Scholar—J. A. Foote, B.A., St. John's. Second Scholar—F. W. Maitland, B.A., Trinity. Proxime Accessit—S. T. Jones, B.A., Trinity Hall; J. E. C. Munro, Downing.

The following are the appointments and promotions consequent upon the recent college examinations:—Clare—The undermentioned freshmen have been elected scholars on the foundation: Willis, Mollison, and Pitt, £60; Wheeler and Dalton, £50; Inchbald and Fraser, £40; these to scholarships. An additional scholarship of £20 was awarded to Harris. Pembroke—West has been elected to an additional scholarship of £20; Kempton promoted from one of £40 to one of £60; Burnside elected to a scholarship of £60; Pollexfen and Budd to scholarships of £40; Eden promoted from £20 to £40. The values are yearly.

Corpus Christi—C. Hawkins heads the first class as candidate for mathematical honours in the third year, and W. Petty in classics. Elected scholars on Bishop Mawson's foundation—Lawrence, £60; Keating and Deck, £50; Mitchell, £40; Bell and Bernard, £20 per annum. Capars raised from £50 to £60. St. Catharine's—C. E. Taylor, scholarship of £40 and rooms; F. C. Nasté, scholarship of £40; J. W. Harvey, scholarship of £25. The scholars elected are freshmen. Queen's—The Pennywhite Exhibition has been adjudged to Blackmore. Jesus—Rustat scholar, Shafto. Open exhibition for one year, £40—W. C. Compton, private tuition. Sidney Sussex—Micklithwaite Exhibitioner, Speed. Emmanuel A. Craig and G. Stuart, £80; W. C. Bishop, £60; B. Wilson, Thorpe, Hodgings, and Willink, £30—the values yearly.

The prizes won by the candidates who were successful in the last Cambridge examination at the London centre were distributed, on Monday, in the theatre of the London University, by the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

The apposition at St. Paul's School took place on Wednesday.

Lord Ebury presided, last week, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the East London Collegiate School for Ladies—

Lady Ebury giving the prizes. The report said that the school (which is an offshoot of the North London) is increasing in numbers and efficiency.

The Rev. Henry Lewis, senior lecturer at the National Society's Training College, Battersea, has been appointed Principal of the Culham Training College, in the place of Canon Ridgway, resigned.

A meeting of the Special Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Public Schools Act, 1868, was held, on Wednesday, at 32, Abingdon-street, to consider the draught statutes of the Governing Body for Harrow School, in conference with the governing body. The Archbishop of York occupied the chair first, and the Marquis of Salisbury subsequently. The Rev. F. H. Joyce, Vicar, and Mr. W. Winkley, vestry clerk, of Harrow, were in attendance, and explained the views of the inhabitants of Harrow.

The Head Mastership of Christ's College, Finchley, has been conferred on the Rev. R. W. Gallop, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Duke of Cambridge made his annual official inspection of the London Rifle Brigade and the Queen's Westminster, last Saturday evening, in Hyde Park. Both corps mustered well. Lieut.-Colonel Hayter was in command of the London Rifle Brigade, assisted by Major Haywood and Captain and Adjutant Ewens; the Marquis of Westminster commanded the Queen's, assisted by Colonel Baker and Major Charter. At the close of the movements the Duke expressed his satisfaction with the result of the inspection.

At the Horse Guards Parade, on Saturday last, Colonel Monk, on behalf of the War Office, inspected the 2nd City of London. The regiment mustered ten strong companies; and in all there must have been about 800 on parade. The regiment was commanded by Colonels Vickers and Remington, and the 10th Surrey kept the ground.

The Secretary of State for War has given permission to the Inns of Court Volunteers to take part in the autumn manoeuvres. Other metropolitan corps are about to ask permission.

The annual prize contest of the Civil Service Rifles, at the ranges at Wimbledon, was brought to a close last Saturday, when the results of the contest for the handsome challenge cup presented by the Prince of Wales and several other valuable prizes were announced. Private Lakeman, D company, is the winner of the cup.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association will open at Wimbledon on Monday, July 7, and will terminate with a volunteer review on Saturday, the 19th proximo. The command of the volunteers who will encamp during the fortnight will be intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, Grenadier Guards, who held charge last year. The War Office has again approved the appointment of Captain Urquhart, Surrey Rifle Volunteers, as camp Adjutant. Earl Dicke will represent the Council of the National Rifle Association, occupying, as in former years, the cottage near the windmill. Captain Salmon, Royal Engineers, succeeds Major Drake on the musketry staff; Captain the Hon. H. C. Needham, Grenadiers, being successor to Captain and Adjutant Torrens, 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey Rifles, as junior camp Adjutant.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have received an official letter from the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association notifying the departure from Canada, on the 21st inst. of a detachment of marksmen to take part in the competition in July next. The selection of the "Twenty" was held on the 2nd inst. Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, of the New Brunswick Militia, will be first in command, with Major Otter, of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, as second officer.

The following is a list of the gentlemen selected by competition at Alcester, on the 17th and 18th inst., to represent England in the match for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon:—Captain Radcliffe, South Middlesex; Lieutenant-Colonel Fenton, Lancashire; Mr. H. Whitehead, Bury; Mr. George Norsworthy, Inns of Court; Mr. Martin Ridley Smith, Victorias; Captain Horace Scriven, 25th Regiment; Captain Heaton, Manchester; and Mr. J. Baker, Bristol. In waiting—Captain Humphry, Cambridge; Captain Pilkington, 1st Lancashire.

Invitations having been issued by the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association to the Embassies and Legations in London, inviting representatives of all countries to the meeting at Wimbledon, the National Rifle Association has addressed a letter to the various foreign Ministers to state that the conduct of the Wimbledon prize meeting is in no way in the hands of the Anglo-Belgian Association. At the same time their Excellencies are informed that visitors from all countries will be heartily welcome at Wimbledon, and will find prizes open to them as "all-comers." Captain Mercier, secretary to the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund, writes that the council of the National Rifle Association have completely misunderstood the position and acts of the council of the Anglo-Belgian association, in assuming that their invitation to foreign riflemen was given to take part in the National Rifle Association's competitions, whereas the invitation was limited "to participate in the Anglo-Belgian competitions." He adds that this invitation in no way interferes with the functions or position of the National Rifle Association.

The Oxford v. Cambridge long-range rifle match was held at the Abingdon range on the 20th inst., and, after an exciting struggle, resulted in a victory for Oxford by nine points.

The volunteers of all arms in Dorset held their annual rifle competition at the Maiden Castle ranges, on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, the prizes amounting to £255, in addition to medals and badges. The battalion challenge cup, value £60, contested for by eight corps, was won by Wareham. Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel's goblet was won by Lieutenant Bennett. A prize of £10 and the National Association medal fell to the lot of Colour-Sergeant Curtis. Quartermaster-Sergeant Edgar won the badge of the association and £12.

Last Saturday evening the 7th West Riding (Leeds) was inspected in the park at Pontefract by Colonel Harman, of the eighth brigade dépôt centre. The men had been under canvas since the 14th inst.

A very successful annual meeting of the Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Rifle Association was brought to a close, last Saturday evening, by the presentation of prizes in the music-hall. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, 1st Stirling, won the Caledonian challenge shield. The shooting was remarkably good, although the weather was not at all favourable for high scoring. The Academy team gained the Edinburgh School's trophy with 165 points—the High School boys having registered 157 points, and the Edinburgh Institution 156.

By direction of the Secretary of State for War, a large number of Paliser converted rifled muzzle-loading and Armstrong guns, with the necessary repository stores, are being issued to the artillery branch of the volunteer force.

The prizes to the cadets on board the marine officers' training ship Worcester were distributed last Saturday by Sir F. Arrow, deputy master of the Trinity House Corporation.



THE SHAH LEAVING CHARING-CROSS STATION FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Under a Constitutional Government, the first principle of which is representation, it is not extraordinary that the Legislature should in all things reflect the impulses of the people. As, therefore, the outside world of England went mad after the Shah of Persia, it was not surprising that Parliament should be under a like influence. For several days that body, especially in that which is conventionally called its lower department, suffered severely from Shah-upon-the-nerves, and all equanimity and all regularity were set at nought, despite the efforts which a grim Premier used to keep legislators in trim. The primary development of the mania was to be found in the anxious inquiries about accommodation for the naval and military reviews, which were renewed up to the penultimate moments before those events. But it was on Monday afternoon that the direct influence of the Shah was apparent. There was Palace-yard a desert, St. Stephen's Hall without a passing occupant, in the central hall were three dreary-looking strangers, the Commons' lobby was empty and still. Up stairs no human being was to be seen in the long corridor in which are the Committee-Rooms, for there were no Committees sitting save one, that on Public Accounts, the members of which patriotically devoted themselves to watching over the expenditure of the State, and to the possible unearthing of a "financial scandal." There was a belief that there would occur a phenomenon almost unheard of in these days—namely, a "No House." Precautions had, however, been taken against this catastrophe. The Government and their satellites mustered in force; and a certain number of patriotic M.P.s, who never go to see sights, probably because they are never asked and because nobody desires their presence, were in their places in sufficient time to constitute a working Chamber at four o'clock; and a fair night's business was done after all, the Naval Review notwithstanding.

On Tuesday alarm was felt as to the possibility of making and keeping a House, and again Government put forth all its numbers at two o'clock. The pressure was such that Mr. Cardwell and Sir Henry Storks, who, it might have been supposed, would have been in attendance on the Shah at the review at Windsor, were present. Shortly after things were made safe they disappeared together, as was thought, to assume their "war-paint," and go to Windsor by the three o'clock train. However, they did nothing of the kind, but turned up afterwards when a division was called. As it happened, a stormy morning and a rain-threatening afternoon evidently did much towards the carrying on of the business of the country, for there was almost a large House all day; though when the evening sitting arrived, only thirteen members could be found to suffer from Mr. Auberon Herbert for a quarter of an hour.

However all this may have been, there have not been wanting Parliamentary incidents which are in a certain sense ordinary, though in another extraordinary. At any rate, the Government have been troubled several times; and that is always a cheerful, because an exciting, circumstance. That dreadful Zanzibar mail contract having cropped up again, Mr. Lowe gave his explanation with a subdued demeanour and with a sort of nervousness scarcely to be predicated of him; but though he was, for him, humiliated, his adversaries, who were his own (nominally) familiar friends, were not placated. There was Mr. Holms as bitter as ever, so to say, gnashing his teeth, and speaking with a passion which suggested an idea that if he was influenced only by public considerations, and was not the advocate of the steam packet company which did not get the contract, he would have been more cool and less vituperative. There was Mr. Bouverie, who, though he was throwing a shield over the Government, and helping them for the present out of a scrape, obfuscated them mercilessly and contemptuously; while the lowest depth of humiliation was reached when Mr. James White blurted out something about the necessity of an apology to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amidst roars of approbation from the Opposition, for once no one laughing at him at all. It had been ordered by Mr. Disraeli that no division should be taken on the motion for referring the Zanzibar matter to a Select Committee; but some malapert members of his party revolted and insisted on dividing, whereupon he and all those on the bench with him left the House with a show of indignation. This probably had an effect, as there was no vote taken, after all.

There have continued to come up features in that which might have been supposed to be an unfruitful source of that sort of thing—namely, the Rating Bill of Mr. Stansfeld. Indeed, he himself has been, in a peculiar way, the prime producer of features. It has been remarkable that Mr. Cawley, who has hitherto been held in that negative esteem in the House which is indicated when a member is called sensible and practical, has shown that he has blood in him, during the discussions on this measure. He has been a "leader sage," and once he fairly tackled the Solicitor-General on a point of law, threw him heavily, and when that learned functionary, having regained his equilibrium, attempted to reassert his doctrine, Mr. Cawley did not affect to make his pishes and pshaws subdued, but gave them out aloud. One day on which this measure was in consideration was that in the evening of which the Shah was to go to the Guildhall of the city of London. The House was full; the discussion had been, and was, animated; when, soon after four o'clock, Mr. Pell rose, with "distraction in his aspect," and earnestly begged that proceedings should be stayed, so that he might have time to prepare and reach the City by half-past eight on pain of never getting to the Guildhall at all. There was some mirth and some resistance to his proposal, and so he assumed a plaintive and *ad misericordiam* air, pleaded that he had been all the morning on a Committee, had taken nothing in the way of restoration since breakfast, and implied that he must have time for some sort of dinner, it being impossible that he could hold out until supper-time with the Lord Mayor. One thing he said which created sympathy and ought to have been effectual—namely, that on the next amendment Mr. Corrane was to speak for an hour. There was a general groan—nay, a universal groan; nevertheless, the House, when it had recovered from this shock, laughed, and ruthlessly refused Mr. Pell's appeal. But the key-note had been struck; gradually members slunk away, until there was only such a residuum that more business was a farce, and matters were brought to a close prematurely; and by arrangement there was no resumption of the House for an evening sitting.

The last dealing with the Army Estimates was notable for the unabated vigour and assiduity with which the "Colonels" and other military critics carried on discussion. Attack was fierce and enduring against the Control Department, and opportunity was given to Sir Henry Storks to show how much force and resource there is within him, and how capable a debater he has become, although, paradoxical as it may seem, he is nothing whatever of an orator. As to Mr. Cardwell, he appeared to be lazy and indifferent, though in the event he was well stirred up; for Mr. Anderson, who is always poking into military matters, and generally finding mares' nests, this time raked up an irregularity, no matter what, which caused confusion of face in the members of the War Department present, and so excited the House that, if Mr. Gladstone had not come

forward and yielded the point unconditionally, the Government would have been defeated. A feature of this discussion was that Mr. Gregory took up the subject of great guns; and though as an attorney he may be supposed to know something of "battery," it is of a different kind to that which is so called in artillery parlance. Then Mr. Hick, who of course has "never set a squadron in the field," being a most scientific engineer, showed an acquaintance with ordnance and gunpowder, their qualities and defects, which was worthy of the most accomplished officer of the scientific corps.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne stated yesterday week, in reply to the Duke of Richmond, that reports had been made by Sir J. Michell and Sir R. Walpole on the last autumn manoeuvres, but that it was not considered desirable to publish them, as it might tend in future cases to fetter the freedom of the writers. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, and with the assent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, a return was ordered of the number of officers of the Army who had memorialised the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief with reference to their position consequent upon the abolition of the purchase system.

On Monday Lord Delawarr moved the second reading of the Children's Employment in Dangerous Performances Bill, the object of which he stated to be to prevent the employment of children under twelve years of age in dangerous performances, such as those of acrobats. A short discussion ensued, and the result was that the bill was withdrawn. Lord Granville, in reply to Lord Carnarvon, stated that the Court at Cadiz had decided that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the Spanish steam-ship Murillo had come into contact with the Northfleet, but the certificate of the Master was suspended for twelve months, because he did not sufficiently notice the steamer he ran into. Lord Carnarvon then moved for the production of correspondence on the subject, and the motion was agreed to. The Sites for Places of Religious Worship Bill and the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill were passed. The Thames Embankment (Land) Bill and the Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Bill were passed through Committee.

The House met, on Tuesday, for the transaction of judicial business only.

The Earl of Carnarvon, on Thursday, moved the second reading of the Public Worship Facilities Bill, and briefly explained the clauses, the chief of which allows a Bishop to license a clergyman to perform the Church of England service in school-rooms and private chapels. After some discussion, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 68 to 52. The Register of Parliamentary and Municipal Electors Bill was then discussed. Lord Cairns moved the rejection of the bill, and a division resulted in the defeat of the Government measure by 62 to 23.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at two o'clock, yesterday week, and continued the consideration of the Rating (Liability and Value) Bill in Committee. On clause 13 Mr. Cawley's amendment for the exemption of all machinery in mills other than that by which motive power is originated or transmitted was further discussed. The proviso was opposed by Mr. Stansfeld and the Solicitor-General. Mr. Gladstone said the amendment was founded on the assumption that the exemption of stock-in-trade was desirable; he held, however, quite the opposite opinion, and only acquiesced in the exemption because it was impossible to catch stock-in-trade. Mr. Lopes and Colonel Barttelot also opposed the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Hermon. On division, the amendment was rejected by 227 to 77 votes. On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, Mr. Corrane stated his objections to perpetuating the exemption of stock-in-trade; but on division the clause was affirmed by 128 to 77 votes. Progress was then reported. The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order (No. 3) Bill and the Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

Monday night was spent in Committee of Supply. The Army Estimates were first taken, commencing with vote 9—£389,000 for the control department. The organisation and performances of the department were sharply criticised by Major Arbuthnot, who complained of its want of expansiveness and of the absence of any provision for utilising local resources. Lord Elcho, Lord E. Cecil, Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. Whitwell also spoke. Sir H. Storks made an energetic defence of the department, but promised to consider all the criticisms. On the vote of £1,070,000 for the manufacture of warlike stores there was a long conversation on the expediency and possibility of utilising our old cast-iron guns. In the course of it Sir H. Storks maintained that, on the whole, we had the best gun in the world, and mentioned incidentally that the cost of the new 35-ton gun is £2156. Questioned as to the progress made with the Martini-Henry rifle, Sir Henry said that the reports of it were most favourable, that 62,000 had been made, and that alterations were made at Enfield by which the factory could turn out 3000 a week. On the vote of £133,900 for establishments for education, Captain Archdale raised a discussion on recent events at Sandhurst, and Mr. Cardwell assured the Committee that everything was going on satisfactorily now, and that the young officers there highly appreciated the education which they received. On the vote of £200,500 for the administration of the Army, Mr. Anderson took exception to the increase of £300 in the salary of the Military Secretary. Mr. Cardwell defended it as being justified by the additional duties thrown on the officer by the abolition of purchase, but, under pressure from Mr. Anderson, he admitted that the Treasury had disallowed the increase once, and was now reconsidering the matter. A rather sharp discussion followed on the conflicting responsibility of the House of Commons, the War Office, and the Treasury under such circumstances; and finally Mr. Gladstone consented to postpone the increase until the Treasury had decided the matter. The remaining votes in the Army Estimates were completed. The Lords' amendments to the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill were then discussed and settled.

The first business taken, on Tuesday, was the Canada Loan Guarantee Bill. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in moving the second reading of the bill, maintained that it was an exceptional case—a compensation to the Canadians for their losses from the Fenian raids; and, repudiating very warmly the imputation that it was a "bribe" to the Canadians, he pointed out that it had not been suggested by us, but had been asked for by the Government of the Dominion. He described the guarantee as twofold—£2,500,000 given for the reasons he had mentioned, and £1,100,000 transferred from the Defence Loan to reproductive purposes; and concluded by impressing on the House that it would be received in Canada as an earnest of the cordial good feeling of the mother country. Sir C. Dilke, who moved the rejection of the bill, refrained, in deference to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's objections, from the use of the word "bribe," but described the guarantee as hush-money, and a payment to the Canadians for political services rendered to our Government. After a brief discussion,

on a division the second reading was carried by 117 to 15. The House then passed to the General Valuation (Ireland) Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting. The stage was Committee, and Mr. Kavanagh, supported by Mr. Downing, The O'Conor Don, and others, moved that it be referred to a Select Committee; but ultimately the Marquis of Hartington, in order to ascertain whether the proposal was made bona fide, moved an adjournment of the debate, intimating at the same time that the bill would be withdrawn if it should turn out that inquiry meant nothing but delay. After some slight opposition the debate was adjourned. At the evening sitting the House was counted out at a quarter past nine o'clock, while Mr. A. Herbert was calling attention to the Chipping Norton case.

The House was occupied, during the great part of Wednesday's sitting, with the consideration of the bill for the abolition of the law of hypothec in Scotland, which was rejected, the second reading being negatived by 147 to 83. A measure to protect minors from the solicitations of money-lenders was also dealt with, but "talked out."

On Thursday Mr. E. Smith asked the President of the Board of Trade if the *Eleanor*, one of the ships condemned as unseaworthy by the Board of Trade, had been sold to Norwegian owners, and had sailed away with British seamen on board. Mr. Chichester Fortescue said it was true that this ship had been sold and was about to sail, but even if she had British seamen in her the Board of Trade had no power to stop her. There was, however, a clause in the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill to prevent the recurrence of such an event. The Rating Bill was once more considered in Committee, and its remaining clauses were agreed to. On the clause providing for the rating of hospitals and infirmaries, Sir R. Baggaley proposed an amendment to exempt such establishments from being rated. After a lively discussion, the Government clause was carried by a majority of 70 to 30.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, and for many years connected with metropolitan journalism, died on Wednesday morning in London.

Mr. Alderman Whetham and Mr. John Henry Johnson were on Tuesday elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year which begins on Sept. 29 next.

The annual dinner of the members of the Institute of British Architects was held, at Willis's Rooms, last Saturday evening. Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., the president for the year, occupied the chair.

It is stated that her Majesty's Commissioners for International Exhibitions have appointed Mr. H. Cole, C.B., as acting commissioner, at a salary of £1000 a year, with a share in the profits of each annual exhibition.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 101,402, of whom 33,633 were in workhouses and 67,769 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 682; of whom 449 were men, 192 women, and 41 children.

By the permission of the Marquis of Westminster, a concert was given, on Tuesday afternoon, at Grosvenor House, under the immediate patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck, in aid of the building fund of the Children's Convalescent Home, at Rhyl, North Wales.

At the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, it was announced that the Government have granted a pension of £300 per annum to Dr. Livingstone, to be paid to his family until his return. The gold medal conferred on Livingstone by the King of Italy was handed by the president to Mr. James Young on the traveller's behalf.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, yesterday week, at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. He thought the position of the institution was advancing, as it deserved to advance, and he hoped to see it, under the favour of the public, doing still more work for the class for whom it was founded. Several speeches were made.

At a meeting of the London Orphan Asylum, on Monday, the secretary read a statement from which it appeared that at the present time there were 460 children in the asylum—viz., 169 girls and 291 boys; and at the present election fifty additional orphans would be admitted from a list of 181 candidates, entailing an additional annual outlay of nearly £1500.

A proposal has been made in the *Times* that the Tabard Inn should be purchased and restored by public subscription. It has for some time been advertised for sale, and was put up, but bought in, last week. The Tabard Inn, from which Chaucer's pilgrims were supposed to start, was burnt in 1676, if not earlier, and the present building has few features as old as the reign of Elizabeth. It has latterly been called the "Talbot."

On Wednesday afternoon the 119th annual meeting of the Society of Arts was held at John-street, Adelphi—Major-General Sir John Eardley-Wilmot presiding. The report having been read by Mr. Le Neve Foster, Professor Tennant, in moving its adoption, congratulated the council upon its highly satisfactory character. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Smith, C.E., and was unanimously carried.

The general meeting of the members of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held on Monday. In the report the committee attributed to the warm and kind influence of the Prince of Wales the great success which has been achieved. It had enabled them to recommend for admission, without ballot, all the applicants for permanent benefit in the financial year just ended. The receipts of the year amounted to £12,296.

Archbishop Manning, presiding, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, acknowledged the general fair treatment which Catholic education received, and exhorted the clergy and teachers present to avert the danger of neglecting religious instruction under the new arrangements of the Education Act. Several influential Catholic laymen also spoke in support of the fund.

Mr. Justice Honyman presided, last week, at the annual festival of the supporters of King's College Hospital. He remarked that a large ward was completely empty, and was informed that the cause was simply lack of pecuniary means. He earnestly called upon the company to do their utmost for the welfare and increased usefulness of the establishment by contributing as largely as possible to its support. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to about £1650.

The *City Press* states that the parish of St. Edmund the King has given from its charitable funds, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, £1000 to the London Hospital and £500 to King's College. The committee for the reparation of St. Alban's Abbey has received a donation of 200 gs. from the Drapers' Company, and one of 50 gs. from the Clothworkers' Company. The Company of Fishmongers has voted 100 gs. in aid of the building fund of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

There has been a horse show at Alexandra Park this week. The entries, which numbered 175, were divided into sixteen classes. The prize for roadsters was taken by Mr. R. Cowton, Yorkshire; for ponies, by Mr. J. D. Ashley; for hunters, by Mr. J. S. Robinson, Yorkshire; for four-year-old hunters, by Mr. J. T. Mills, Norfolk.

There were 2054 births and 1191 deaths registered in London last week, the former being 150 and the latter 192 below the average. There were 344 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which all but corresponded with the average number. There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 31 from measles, 9 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 39 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 20 from diarrhoea. Eight deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Eleven cases of suicide, two of infanticide, and one of manslaughter were registered during the week.

The thirteenth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, which was established for the relief of poor and necessitous attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, and their wives, widows, and families, was held on Wednesday night, at the hall of the Incorporated Law Society. Mr. Justice Denman occupied the chair. The association appears, from the last report of the directors, to be in a very prosperous state. The chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the objects of the association, and referred to the vast amount of useful work which it had performed. A handsome amount was subscribed.

The annual meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes was held, on Wednesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report read by the secretary, Mr. C. Payne, showed that the society had been exceedingly successful in all its operations. The noble chairman said the society was a model one. Its promoters had proved that houses could be erected at a certain cost in which the poor could live in comfort and decency. Their example had been followed by the Peabody trustees, Sir Sydney Waterlow, and by many workmen's societies. The Right Hon. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Canon Conway, Sir George Osborn, Sir W. Stirling, and others addressed the meeting.

A fete was held on Monday at the Crystal Palace in aid of the fund for the relief of the stall-keepers and the other sufferers by the recent disaster at the Alexandra Palace.—The inquest on the fire at the Alexandra Palace has ended in an open verdict. The principal witnesses examined were the workmen employed on the dome when the fire broke out. John Brown, a zincworker, deposed that he had used the only firepot on the dome, and, when he went to dinner, had placed it in a cast-iron box on the opposite side to that where the fire was first seen. Mr. Meeson, the architect of the palace, gave evidence as to the construction of the dome and the water supply within the palace. Mr. Henry Willis, organ-builder, stated that he had seen the fire from the inside in the upper part of the western panel.

At the Royal College of Physicians, on Wednesday, the customary oration in commemoration of the life and labours of Harvey was delivered by Dr. Rolleston, F.R.S., Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Oxford. Dr. Rolleston gave an account of the finding in the Sloane collection at the British Museum of the manuscripts of one Walter Warner, who had been supposed by some to have anticipated Harvey in his great discovery of the circulation of the blood; and showed by extracts from those manuscripts, which he presented to the college library, that the supposition was wholly without foundation, and that the fame of Harvey remained unassailed. At the conclusion of the discourse Dr. Burrows, the president of the college, in a few well-chosen words, presented the Baly medal to Professor Sharpey, in acknowledgment of his great labours for the advancement of physiological science.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that Mr. Frederic Ayrton, barrister-at-law, long resident at Cairo, who died in London, last week, has bequeathed to the British Museum a splendid library of calligraphic writings in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, collected during many years' residence in Egypt, and the market value of which probably exceeds £3000. Mr. F. Ayrton was a perfect connoisseur in the Oriental science of calligraphy, of which so little is known, artistically, in Europe; and he devoted time and money, without stint, to this his favourite study. That fact alone enhances the value of his collection, which is, perhaps, unrivalled in Europe. The gift is made on condition that the trustees set apart a room in the Museum for the exhibition of these specimens of Oriental calligraphy, and that Mr. Ayrton's Arabic scribe, Asaad Effendi, be engaged for three or four years, at a salary of £100 per annum, to draw up a catalogue raisonné of the contents of each series, the testator generously providing for the past services of his favourite Shaikh by a special legacy.

In the new Act to amend the law relating to juries in Ireland it is enacted that any person who cannot read and write the English language or who is mentally afflicted shall be absolutely freed from being returned or serving on any jury.

Four yachts belonging to members of the New Thames Yacht Club sailed a match, yesterday week, from Gravesend to the Mouse Light and back. The first prize, £100, was won by Mr. W. Jessop's *Florinda*.

The paddle-steamer *St. Columba*, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company, while on her passage from Dublin to Liverpool, struck on the west side of the Skerries Island, last Saturday morning, during a dense fog. She immediately parted amidships. It is feared that about twenty of the passengers were drowned.

Bank Hall, the former residence at Warrington of the Right Hon. Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., was formally taken possession of, yesterday week, by the Town Council of Warrington, who have purchased it and the adjoining grounds, with the assistance of gifts from Mr. George Crosfield and Colonel Patten himself, as a townhall and recreation-ground for the borough. A banquet was held in the evening.

Barrow-in-Furness was en fête on Wednesday, on the occasion of the launch of the first iron-built ocean steam-ship constructed in that town in the yard of the Barrow Iron Shipbuilding Company. The steam-ship, which is named the Duke of Devonshire, is 3150 tons register, and has been built to the order of the Eastern Steam-ship Company for the Ducal Line, which is to trade between Barrow and London and Calcutta. The christening ceremony was performed by Lady Ramsden, wife of Sir James Ramsden, High Sheriff of the county.

The annual excursion which the Midland Railway Company grant to their employés has this year been saddened by a disastrous accident. A special train proceeding from Leeds to Buxton broke down at Hallfield Gate, not far from Wingfield. The leading tire of the engine snapped, and part of the train, leaving the line, rolled over an embankment. The driver and stoker were badly crushed under the locomotive, the guard had both arms broken, and two passengers were killed on the spot, while many more were seriously injured.

## LAW AND POLICE.

### TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The continued examination of Mr. Vincent Gosford occupied the whole of Friday, the 20th inst. The points in which his evidence contradicted that given by the defendant were numerous and important. It was agreed, said he, between Roger and himself, before the latter started for South America, that a letter from him, the witness, would at any time bring Roger back; and he was quite certain that Roger had no notion whatever of staying abroad ten years. As for the card case at Brighton, he was never more astonished in his life than when he heard of it. Roger hardly ever played at cards, and certainly never gambled. He was, indeed, for a young man, remarkably prudent and careful, and very methodical in his habits. Mr. Gosford further deposed to the fact that Lady Tichborne could never be got to believe in her son's death; and then went on to speak of the tattoo marks, of the existence of which he was absolutely certain, although he could not call to mind any special occasion on which he had seen them. As for the fact that the defendant was not Roger Tichborne, he said, "I am as positive of it as I am of my own existence. Looking at that man sitting there, I have in my memory the exact features and looks of Roger, and I say he is a total contrast every way." Mr. Gosford was as clear that Roger Tichborne had never confided to him any disgraceful secret with reference to his cousin as he was that the Lord Chief Justice had never done as much. Some part of Mr. Gosford's evidence had reference to his early interviews with the Claimant. Mr. Gosford is a dignified person, who knows what is due to himself far too well to condescend to any humour of the "Waping" type. None the less his account of his first visit to the Clarendon Hotel, at Gravesend, in the company of Messrs. Plowden and Cullington, and of the way in which the defendant covered his face with his hands, and charged by them on the stairs, had about it an element of comic humour. After this there was an actual interview at the Clarendon, obtained by a ruse, and yet a second interview at the Grosvenor Hotel, arranged by Mr. Bullpit. According to the witness's own account, he was convinced from the first that the defendant could not possibly be Roger Tichborne. He had forgotten all about the island at Upton—all about his dogs and horses—all about the relations which used to exist between himself and the various members of his family. He had, in short, forgotten—or did not know—all that the genuine Roger would most certainly have known. He did not even know that it was Mr. Slaughter who had made his will, and was under the impression that it had been prepared by Mr. Hopkins.

In closing his examination in chief, on Monday, Mr. Gosford portrayed Roger Tichborne as the very antithesis of the defendant; from head to foot he said everything about them was dissimilar. His cross-examination bore severely on his personal antecedents, especially on the financial difficulties which had resulted from his management of the Tichborne and Doughty estates. The Court protested against Dr. Kenealy's statement that there had been a colourable transaction between the trustees of the estates and the witness. Mr. Gosford was next interrogated about the circumstances of his appointment as an executor of Roger's will and the subsequent substitution of another executor. He was also questioned about the meaning of numerous allusions in Roger's letters, but he would rarely admit the construction that was apparently sought to be placed upon them. His denial of any reference on Roger's part to the alleged condition of Miss Doughty was emphatic and decisive. Repeated implications that he had wavered in his opinion about the defendant were all repudiated. While Mr. Gosford was in the witness-box a letter was delivered to him, which, on discovering that it contained threats, he handed to the Bench. The Lord Chief Justice strongly reprobated the epistle. It was ultimately thrown aside.

The cross-examination of Mr. Gosford by Dr. Kenealy was continued on Tuesday, and whilst it was in progress the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor, as well as some of the jury, objected to some of the questions put by the learned counsel as irrelevant, and not material to the issue. The evidence of Mrs. Gosford was next taken. This was followed by the testimony of Lady Radcliffe, whose name, as Miss Kate Doughty, has been so often mentioned during the hearing of this case. Lady Radcliffe gave an emphatic denial to the allegations of the defendant upon one of the points on which perjury is assigned, and contradicted many other statements made by him in the course of the civil proceedings two years ago. She recounted, with every particular of date and place, all that had passed between Roger and her from the year 1849. She remembered distinctly seeing the tattoo marks on his arm. She put in Roger's own memorandums, written at her request, on his interviews with Sir Edward Doughty respecting their attachment to each other. The presents which had passed between them she described one by one, giving the history of each.

The examination of Lady Radcliffe was continued on Wednesday. In the course of her evidence Lady Radcliffe described in detail what took place at the interview she had with the Claimant at Croydon. The Claimant, she stated, addressed her as Mrs. Townley and Lucy, mistaking her for a cousin considerably older; and spoke in "a sort of French accent," which, she said, was quite different from what he used in court. She bore testimony to having seen the tattoo marks on Roger's arm on three different occasions, and gave a very affecting account of her last meetings with him. She solemnly repudiated the suggestion of impropriety with Roger Tichborne. Her version of the interview with the prisoner at Croydon was confirmed and amplified by her husband, who is the principal witness as to that episode. In describing it and the subsequent interview at Mr. Holmes's house, Sir Percival flatly contradicted various statements made by the Claimant in his affidavits and in the witness-box. The depositions of Lady Doughty, taken on her deathbed, were read by Master Cockburn. They affirmed that Lady Doughty had never seen Roger Tichborne after June 22, 1852; neither, to her certain knowledge, had her daughter. The prisoner had never recognised her at the Law Institution, and from the first she had no doubt he was not Sir Roger. Mrs. Nangle characterised as "a most dreadful falsehood" the defendant's statement that she had never forgiven Roger for not making his will in favour of her son.

Mrs. Nangle's examination in chief was continued on Thursday. She gave an account of her interview with the defendant, in March, 1867, when he failed to recognise her, as well as Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Radcliffe, and Miss Nangle. The defendant first spoke with a kind of French accent; but as soon as he got angry he dropped it and spoke plain English—pure Saxon. In reply to Mr. Justice Mellor, Mrs. Nangle described some of the differences between the defendant's appearance and that of Roger, remarking that Roger's head was not planted on his shoulders like a turtle's. She was quite certain she saw the tattoo marks on Roger's arm. Miss Caroline Nangle, daughter of the last witness, who knew Roger at Paris, Bath, and Tichborne, and who was constantly with Miss Doughty, as they were like sisters, was certain the defendant was not Roger. There was not a single point of resemblance between them. Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, Mrs.

Higgins (daughters of the late Sir H. J. Tichborne), Mr. and Mrs. Bouvierie, Lady Rawlinson, and Major Henry Nangle—all of whom knew Roger Tichborne intimately—were positive that the defendant and he were different persons.

Mr. Peck, who lost £100,000 through the Overend and Gurney's Bank failure, has appealed to the House of Lords against the decision of the Master of the Rolls on the suit by which he sought to make the estates of the directors of the bank liable to make good his heavy losses. The appeal is based on the plea that the representations made in the prospectus of the company were fraudulent.

Mr. Odger's case was again in the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, when it was stated that the claims against the estate amounted to £1113, and the assets to £6.—Mr. John Axton, a builder's merchant, of Bangor Wharf, Kew, and Wilton House, Kew, has presented a petition for liquidation, estimating his liabilities at £60,000, against assets £2600, stock-in-trade. The manager of the debtor's business was conditionally appointed receiver.

M. Gounod, the composer, has been prosecuted for libel in the Court of Queen's Bench, by Mr. Littleton, of the firm of Novello, Ewer, and Co., the music publishers. Differences had arisen between them respecting the words of a duet, "La Siesta," which Mr. Littleton had undertaken to publish. The composer relieved his feelings by a letter in the *Choir*, which accused the plaintiff of having "mulcted" him on several occasions of considerable sums of money. A verdict was given for 40s., and the Judge certified for costs.

Two actions to recover compensation for injuries received upon railways were tried last Saturday. In the Court of Common Pleas the defendants were the Metropolitan Railway Company, for whom a verdict was returned, the plaintiff, who described himself as an agent for the sale of building materials, having been told by both Judge and jury that his claim was based upon fraud. In the Court of Exchequer the Great Western Company were sued by a nurseryman, and he obtained £100 damages.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, in the case of "Weller v. the Brighton Railway," an action for compensation for injuries sustained, it was agreed that a nonsuit should be entered for the plaintiff, with leave to move to enter a verdict for himself for £100 agreed damages, should the Court be of opinion that the learned Judge was wrong in nonsuiting the plaintiff.—On Tuesday the Metropolitan Railway Company was sued on account of personal injuries alleged to have been received upon that line, and the jury returned a verdict for the company, on the ground that the plaintiff, a German woman, had entirely failed to make out her case. In another action for a similar cause the plaintiff obtained £30.

An important probate suit has arisen out of the will of the late Mr. William Ambrose Shaw, a wealthy indigo-planter. The contested will was the last of a series of eight or nine, and it considerably curtailed legacies to relatives granted under previous dispositions. It was opposed by a nephew of the testator on the ground of incompetence, but the evidence showed that the testator had been at the time perfectly capable of transacting business.

Sir Arthur Guinness applied, last Saturday, to the Dublin Police Court for a criminal information against Sir John Gray, on account of a libel published in the *Freeman's Journal*, in which it was stated that "a person of distinction" had committed bigamy, and fled the country in consequence. An ample apology was offered and declined in court. Sir Arthur positively denied all the allegations in the libel complained of. At the adjourned hearing, on Tuesday last, upon an intimation from the Bench that the case must be sent for trial, Sir Arthur Guinness withdrew from the prosecution, his counsel affirming that his client had no vindictive feelings, and that the hearing, as far as it had gone, had amply cleared the hon. Baronet's character from the stigma complained of.

Henry Jacobs, the German who last week brought an unsuccessful action against Mr. Baron Pollock, has been charged at the Mansion House with threatening his Lordship's life. The magistrate ordered him to find two sureties in £100 each and his own recognisances for £200 to keep the peace six months.

At Lambeth, yesterday week, a boy of sixteen named Scott was sent to prison for a week, in default of paying a fine of 10s., for travelling on the South-Western Railway from Hampton Court to Vauxhall without a ticket.

A singular statement was made on Tuesday at the Clerkenwell Police Court. A dancing-master, who was prosecuting a man on a charge of assault, admitted, in cross-examination, that he had never lived with his wife, for on the day of the marriage he was in her company only ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and then he left her. Her parents were in much better circumstances than he was, and it was their wish that he should marry their daughter and then leave her. This he did.

Joseph Lovitt, a season-ticket holder on the North London Railway, has been convicted of introducing the "penny trick" on that line. Taking a ticket from Highbury to Canonbury, he proceeded to Haggerston, a station where his season ticket passed him out. The saving to Mr. Lovitt, and corresponding loss to the company, was 2d.

Some of the peculiarities of the tea trade were laid bare in the Birkenhead County Police Court, last week, when Messrs. Robert Roberts and Co., tea-dealers, were fined 5s. and costs for selling tea which had been faced with prussian blue.

An Oldham butcher named Kenworthy has been fined £20 for selling diseased meat, the magistrates remarking that they did not imprison him because it was his first offence.

Edward O'Kelly, a reputed Fenian, was on Monday put on his trial at Dublin, for the third time, on the charge of shooting, with intent to murder, a man who had been employed as cashier in the *Irishman* newspaper office. The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Sentence has been passed, at Dublin, on the persons convicted of rioting at the fire in Thomas-street—four of them to two years' and the remainder to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Michael Meconn, many years clerk in the Irish Court of Chancery, was sentenced on Monday to five years' penal servitude for fraudulently using cancelled stamps.

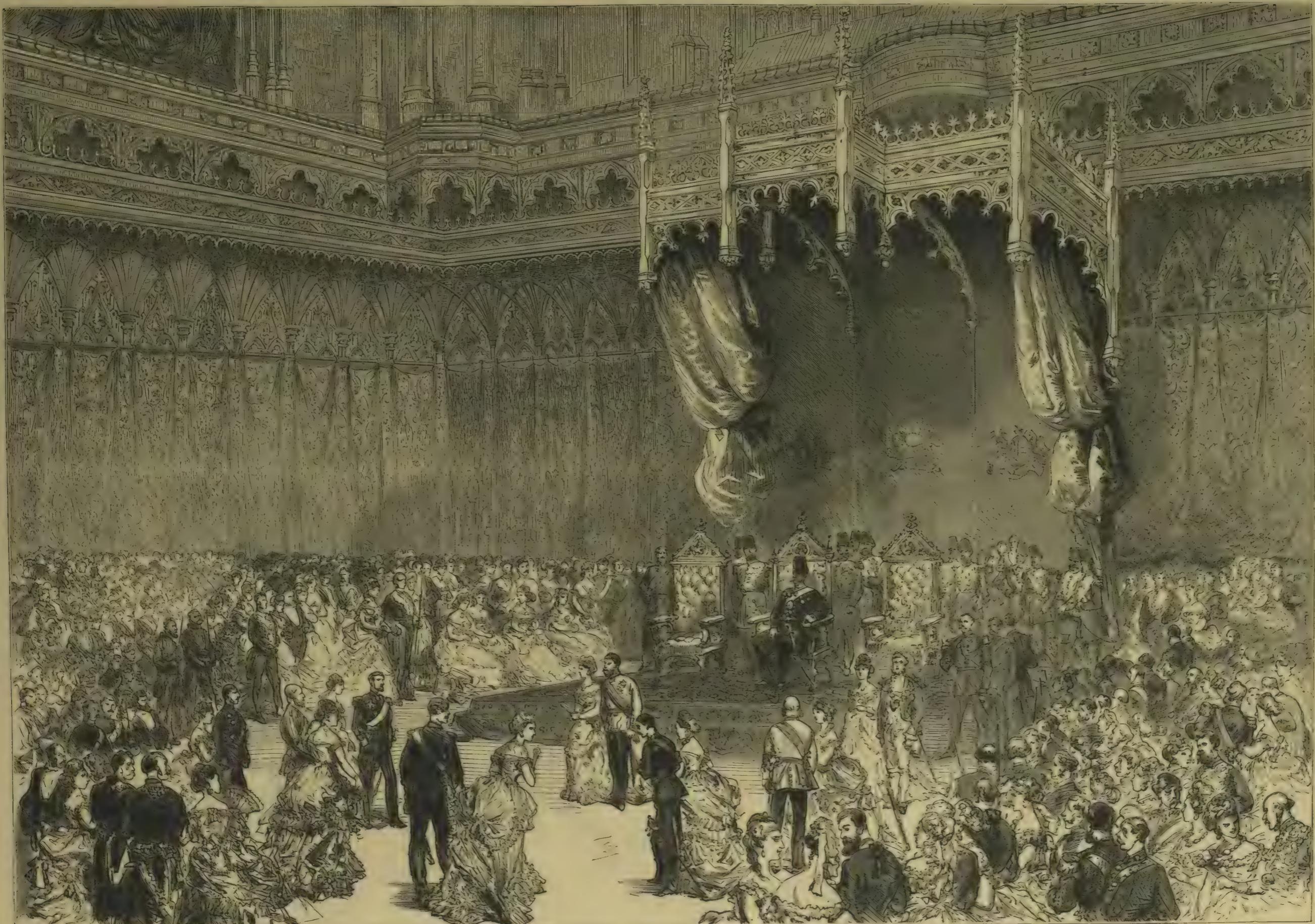
Robert Kay was tried at Cupar last Saturday for causing the death of John Bett, at Kingsbarns, by fracturing his skull, but was acquitted.

In the Hamilton Justice of Peace Court, on Monday, the full penalty of £1600 was imposed on a spirit-dealer in Cambuslang, in whose premises an illicit still was discovered.

The death is announced, at the age of fifty-four, of Mr. Jacob Waley, the eminent conveyancer, lately Professor of Political Economy at University College.



THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE CITY: HIS MAJESTY REPLYING TO THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.



THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE CITY: THE BALL IN GUILDHALL.

## THE VIENNA HORSE SHOW.

An international horse show, in connection with the Exhibition, will be held at Vienna from Sept. 18 to 27 next. The immediate management of the show has been intrusted to a special committee, under the presidency of Count Grünne, Master of the Horse to the Emperor of Austria, and with the concurrence of Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the chief manager of the Vienna Universal Exhibition.

Horses will be received from Sept. 15 to 17 inclusive, and will be arranged for exhibition according to the breeds and varieties found in the respective countries.

All horses exhibited will be entitled to compete for the prizes, which will consist of medals, honourable mention, and testimonials; and, to agricultural breeders of limited means, of money prizes.

A certificate of merit will be presented with the awards. The jury, of which Count Grünne will officiate as president, will consist of accredited authorities of all countries from which horses are sent to the exhibition.

A race meeting, with various prizes, will be held on Sept. 21 and 23, of which a special programme will appear. On the last day of the Horse Show (Sept. 27) a public auction will be held for the sale of any animals exhibitors may wish to dispose of in this manner, particulars of which will be published in due course.

The entries of horses from this country must be sent to the secretary of the Royal British Commission for the Vienna Universal Exhibition, 41, Parliament-street, S.W., where further information may be obtained on written application.

## SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

The following is a complete and revised list of the forthcoming Summer Circuits of the Judges:—

Home (Baron Martin and Baron Pigott).—Hertford, July 9; Chelmsford, July 12; Lewes, July 16; Maidstone, July 21; Croydon, July 28.

Midland (Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Honyman).—Warwick, July 8; Derby, July 12; Nottingham, July 17; Lincoln, July 22; York, July 28; Leeds, Aug. 2.

Norfolk (Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Mellor).—Oakhurst, July 8; Leicester, July 9; Northampton, July 14; Aylesbury, July 17; Bedford, July 21; Huntingdon, July 24; Cambridge, July 26; Bury, July 30; Norwich, Aug. 2.

Northern (Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Quain).—Durham, July 8; Newcastle, July 15; Carlisle, July 21; Appleby, July 24; Lancaster, July 26; Manchester, July 30; Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Oxford (Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Archibald).—Reading, July 9; Oxford, July 12; Worcester, July 16; Stafford, July 21; Shrewsbury, July 31; Hereford, Aug. 4; Monmouth, Aug. 6; Gloucester, Aug. 11.

Western (Chief Baron Kelly and Mr. Justice Lush).—Winchester, July 11; Salisbury, July 18; Dorchester, July 23; Exeter, July 26; Bodmin, Aug. 2; Wells, Aug. 8; Bristol, Aug. 14.

North Wales (Chief Justice Cockburn).—Newtown, July 14; Dolgellau, July 17; Carnarvon, July 21; Beaumaris, July 24; Ruthin, July 28; Mold, July 31; Chester, Aug. 2.

South Wales (Mr. Justice Grove).—Haverford West, July 1; Cardigan, July 3; Carmarthen, July 7; Cardiff, July 10; Brecon, July 28; Presteign, July 31; Chester, Aug. 2.

Chief Justice Bovill remains in town.

In the event of the Tichborne trial not being finished in time, the places of the Judges trying that case now arranged to go on circuit will be filled by the three Election Petition Judges—viz., Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Keating, and Baron Cleasby. If, however, the Gloucester election petition should not be finished before the circuits commence, a "Commissioner" will, it is expected, be appointed by Royal warrant to go in the stead of the Judge trying that petition.

## SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, recently held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, cases of saving life were brought under notice.

The bronze medallion was voted to Mr. J. P. Moore, master of the steamer Falcon, for saving Edmund Biggs and Arthur Colman, whose boat was capsized on the 14th ult. in the river Thames, near the Tunnel Pier, where the water is 20 ft. deep; to Thomas Hawkes, of her Majesty's brig Squirrel, for jumping overboard to the rescue of Samuel Perkins, who accidentally fell overboard into eight fathoms of water, off Plymouth, on the 27th ult.; to Samuel Baldock, aged twelve, for saving John Holland, who fell into the river Stour, at Ashford, on April 21; to John Hutt, aged fourteen, for saving William Birley, who accidentally fell into the Wareham stream, Oxford, in 7 ft. of water, on the 10th ult.; and to Thomas Wadham, a police constable, for saving John Butler, who attempted suicide by jumping into the river Nene, Northampton, in 8 ft. of water, on the 12th ult.

The bronze clasp, the recipient having already been awarded the medal, was unanimously voted to Mr. Hugh W. L. Holt, for saving a seaman of the steam-ship Grafton, who accidentally fell into 17 ft. of water at Newcastle, New South Wales. During the last few years Mr. Holt has been instrumental in saving fourteen lives.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum and parchment, recording the services rendered, were also presented to Holt Hutton, for saving

Ernest Duffell, who fell into 10 ft. of water at Great Yarmouth, on the 27th ult.; to Tom Freeman, a Krooman, Reuben Shears, and William H. Oliver, all of her Majesty's ship Columbia, for jumping overboard to the rescue of William Taw, who was in danger of drowning at sea on the east coast of Ceylon; to Enoch Shuflebottom, for saving James Wallbank and Henry Snape, who were thrown into the canal at Longport by a towing-rope; to Robert Fox, for saving Isaac Hair, who fell into 7 ft. of water at Kingsend, near Dublin, on the 19th ult.; to Mehr Ali, a police constable at Kurna, India, for saving a child who had accidentally fallen into the Kurna Tank; and to George Byrne, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for saving Martin Hester, who fell into the river Newport, in the county of Mayo.

pecuniary rewards of various amounts were also given to Nelson R. Hind, for saving E. A. Ramsay, who fell into the Regent's Canal, Old Ford, on the 10th ult.; to William Finch, for saving Harriet Carter, who fell into Frays river, Uxbridge, on the 17th ult.; to F. W. Wedderburn, a boy aged fourteen, for saving G. F. Ridwell, who fell into the Grand Surrey Canal Peckham, on the 17th ult.; and to Edward Osborn, for saving Mary Ann Linn, who fell into the Wandle on the 18th ult.

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THE SHAH AT THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND'S BALL, AT STAFFORD HOUSE.



THE SHAH INSPECTING THE WOOLWICH INFANTS.

## BY THE WAY.

By the way leading from the Surrey end of London Bridge through Southwark, and at No. 75 on the south side of Borough High-street, at present stands (how long it will stand is the question) the old inn formerly called the Tabard, and later, by ignorant corruption, the Talbot. This is the site of the house which Chaucer has made famous for ever. Here was the hostelry where Chaucer and the other Canterbury Pilgrims met together, "and, with Henry Baily, their host, accorded about the manner of their journey." Speght, in 1598, goes on to say that "whereas through time it hath been much decayed, it is now by Master I. Preston, with the Abbot's house thereto adjoined, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much encreased, for the receipt of many guests." The sign was changed from the Tabard to the Talbot in 1676. Says Mr. Peter Cunningham (whose valuable and very delightful "Handbook to London" is about to be reissued in an enlarged and improved form, under the brotherly care of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, editor of Marlowe and Massinger, whose extensive reading in the old dramatists will enable him greatly to enrich the book with quotations), "No part of the existing inn is of the age of Chaucer, but a good deal is of the age of Elizabeth." The property was very lately offered for sale, but it was bought in, and is for the moment reprieved from sentence of conversion into a warehouse or a railway store. But it may be sold at any time; and it is not probable that a purchaser of such a site will be moved by historical or poetic sentiment to spare the venerable and interesting house. We perceive the smile that gathers on Mr. Lowe's face at the idea of his asking the House of Commons to preserve a national monument; but suppose we ask him to *lend* the money.

This Journal is so extensively read in the colonies that we feel it a sort of duty to advert to a matter on which we had, some time back, an opportunity of doing justice to a distinguished statesman. The inaccurate report of what Mr. Gathorne Hardy said, at a public meeting, in reference to the habit of intoxication in Australia, had found its way thither, and the correction has not; and the very able Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* indignantly remonstrates with Mr. Hardy for having represented the colonists as accustomed to drink to excess, whereas the only persons in Australia who do this are new arrivals and the Irish Roman Catholics. When the report was issued we remarked upon it, and Mr. Hardy enabled us to state that he had been entirely misrepresented, and that his observations had a local and very limited application. He has laboured earnestly for the welfare of the colonies, and holds high office in one of the most important colonial associations, and it is peculiarly hard upon him that he should be supposed to have slandered a noble country. We therefore hasten to express regret that the correction of the statement had not been received when the *Times*' correspondent penned a paragraph which, were the fact as originally given, would be perfectly justified.

The Russian Press has, it appears, worked itself into an un-Christian state of mind at the reception which we are giving the Shah of Persia. It declaims lustily against us, and declares as boldly as if no such country as Poland had ever existed that England seeks to crush out nationalities, whereas Russia is a true friend to them. It warns the Shah against letting his impression of the glories of St. Petersburg be effaced by the display craftily got up by the treacherous islanders. These amenities are matters of business, and we think no more of them than we should of the peroration of a barrister with a very bad case. But literature is literature, and we really must protest against Russian imagery. The Shah is cautioned against "the siren song of the English tiger." Surely there are Zoological Gardens in St. Petersburg, where able editors might learn that tigers have many vices, but are innocent of the vice of boring their fellow-creatures by singing. There is a story about the scenes having "hitched" at one of the lower theatres, whereupon a chimney-sweep in the stalls exclaimed, "We don't expect no good grammar here; but, bless it all, you *might* shut the scenes to." It might be remarked that we do not expect any honest writing from Russia, but Russian journalists might avoid turning a tiger into a vocalist.

Until "the" trial shall be concluded, we have nothing whatever to say to the defendant in his character of Dr. Kencaley's client. But as a star at the theatres, and a lecturer in the provinces, he is entitled to any benefit which notice from the public press can afford him. We observe the name of "Sir R. C. Tichborne" on sundry playbills, and we read that the defendant has been making a speech at Leeds. At this latter place he was not fortunate, for some floor or platform seems to have given way, and the orator and the friends with him suddenly descended *en masse* into a deep hole. However, he escaped with sundry bruises. We await some expression of Mr. Whalley's opinion as to the cause of this casualty, and we cannot forget that ere this Jesuits have, for the worst purposes, dug pits. The Fifth of November is still an important date in our almanacks, though the thunders or intrigues of the Vatican have induced sham Protestant statesmen to remove a certain service from our Common Prayer Book.

In a burlesque performed some years ago we remember that a highly-bred gentleman introduced a hard word with a sort of apology:—

By strength of words the strength of thought's increased,  
Therefore I say that baron is a Beast.

Captain Archdale, who is usually a most courteous speaker, seems to have been of the actor's opinion on Monday night. The gallant Captain was moved to describe the competitive examination which young military men are required to undergo, as "cruel and inhuman." The first adjective may pass; it is cruel to bore any high-spirited person with formalities. But "inhuman" is rather a strong word. An inhuman person is described by Webster as destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being. Is not this rather a heavy charge to bring against men merely for asking a young fellow to describe an isosceles triangle, to name the capital of Turkey, to say whether *musi* or *muse* is the genitive of the Latin for a song, and to state how far the writer was irregular who spelt usage "yowzitch," and whether he really avoided every letter conventionally employed? Such demands may be irritating, especially to young heroes like the captain in "Hamilton's Bawn"—

Your Novids, and Blutarchs, and Omers, and stuff,  
By George, they don't signify this pinch of snuff;

or like the other gallant soldier in "Roderick Random," whose imitable description of the fight in which the Frenchman repelled him and gave him a confusion in the head is almost as good as his perversion of the fashionable ballad,

Would you task the moon'y'd hair  
To you flagrant beau repair.

But we have reformed all that sort of thing indifferent well, and, as a rule, our military gentlemen converse as accurately as our civil ones. Perhaps, however, this will not continue to be the case, if such over-kindly people as Captain Archdale persuade candidates for the Army that it is inhuman to ask at Sandhurst what is asked at Eton.

## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, June 23.

Now that the temperature at Vienna is sufficiently oppressive to render the smallest amount of physical exertion a positive labour, the Exhibition in the Prater may be regarded as complete. Visitors throng hither from all quarters; the international jury are already going their rounds; and exhibitors and their assistants are on the tiptoe of expectancy. The non-arrival of the German Emperor had interrupted the succession of crowned heads; still the advent of the Empress Augusta is daily looked for, and rumours are current of the coming arrival of Victor Emmanuel to the Austrian capital, followed by a series of Eastern potentates, including of course the Shah of Persia, who here winds up his starring tour through Europe.

Passing by the French display for the present, and temporarily ignoring the really admirable exhibition made by the representatives of our Indian Empire, one's further progress along the western transept brings one into the heart as it were of the British section. The admirable show of artistic furniture made by Messrs. Jackson and Graham first demands our attention. Among a variety of objects, each of which is a study in itself, this well-known firm exposes three cabinets, dissimilar in style but of equal merit, and which will puzzle the jury as to which to accord the palm. The ebony cabinet inlaid with ivory, lapis lazuli, and jasper—a commission from the Earl of Bective, the completion of which occupied nearly five years—is in the finest style of the Italian Renaissance. The columns of both the upper and lower tiers are fluted, their capitals being exquisitely carved, while the rich inlaid arabesques surrounding the escutcheons on the panels are remarkably free and elegant. The mediaeval griffins and other winged animals, the masks and festoons of fruit and flowers of the friezes, which are spiritedly designed, are engraved with admirable delicacy and skill, and are, moreover, in complete keeping with the rest of the ornamentation. As regards the more delicate interlacing inlays of ivory, no Italian work in the entire Exhibition will bear the slightest comparison with it. *Vis-à-vis* with this unique production, which, by-the-way, is the design of M. Lormier, stands the resplendent cabinet manufactured by Messrs. Jackson and Graham for Mr. Alfred Morrison, after the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. Here one encounters something peculiarly original, a creation the semblance of which one cannot recall either in ancient, mediaeval, or modern art, although the inspiration of the designer from Eastern sources is sufficiently apparent. Bold in design, comparatively simple as regards its principal outlines, with its central arched top, its square wings, relieved above by some slight ornamentation, and its sharp, projecting mouldings and cornices, there is a perfect redundancy of decoration in the capitals and shafts of the clustered mauresque columns and in the principal panels. In the elaborate interlacing pattern which overspreads, so to speak, the latter, an ingenious complication of form, as well as a brilliant combination of colour, has been achieved. The third cabinet, designed by M. Lormier for Mr. Henry Brassey, owes much of its character to the skilful admixture which it exhibits of various-coloured woods, by no means, however, of the same brilliant hues as those which Mr. Owen Jones has availed himself of in the marvellous and brilliant coalition, to which one has just referred. Amboyna thuya and other rare woods, together with ebony, palm, sycamore, lemon, box, and West Indian satin-wood, enter, in conjunction with ivory, into this admirable work. The fluted pilasters are delicately inlaid with some lighter wood; the ivory friezes of engraved masks and arabesques relieve themselves from deep ebony backgrounds, while the principal panel is decorated with a central pedestal, at the foot of which are two nondescript figures with women's heads, but with wings, and tails. Typically wise serpents entwine themselves up it, while an innocent-looking dove sits placidly perched at the top. Refinement of design, rich and successful combination of subdued tints of colour, with the most delicate and perfect workmanship, are the distinguishing features of this perfect gem of English art-manufacture.

Among Jackson and Graham's other remarkable exhibits, I must not omit to call attention to a circular table of delicately-subdued yellow and brown wood, surrounded by a dark border and inlaid with an architectonic floral pattern of green leaves, white flowers, and buds, which, however, is purely secondary so far as the general effect is concerned, the exquisite harmony of colour which the object generally exhibits forming its main charm.

Immediately facing Messrs. Jackson and Graham's highly-interesting exhibition, Mr. Owen Jones displays a selection from the many thousand designs of his which have been adopted in almost every branch of ornamental art, from carpets to card-backs, and friezes to furniture, and which admirably represent his exquisite taste, and his marvellous fancy. Above are suspended some carpets of his design, in which there is a uniform subdued richness of tone, the surface being invariably broken up with a small pattern; and, although the ground colour may be at times of extreme brilliancy, it is never permitted to dominate in large masses. To appreciate the admirable taste shown in these designs, it will be sufficient to compare them with the bold, brilliant patterns on a bright carmine ground, which a manufacturer of Halifax exposes in an adjoining compartment; or, better still, with the rugs covered with kaleidoscopic or floral patterns, and with figure-subjects, which a Scotch house exhibits a dozen yards off.

Among the other artistic furniture exhibited in the west transept, I must not omit to note Messrs. Holland and Son's oak bookcase, slightly redundant in ornamentation and most exuberant in gilding; also their circular inlaid table, which exhibits a rich combination of various coloured woods in conjunction with admirable workmanship and marked character of design. Morant and Boyd expose a fine ebony sideboard of a solid if not exactly severe style, which, while sufficiently ornamental, avoids the extravagances into which modern revivals of the Renaissance are too apt to diverge. They, moreover, send an oak wardrobe, unpolished, and of sufficiently simple, if not precisely satisfactory, design, decorated with porcelain panels of mediaeval figures, freely designed by Marks, in a kind of ivory tint on a deep blue ground. The same firm, moreover, exhibit an oblong table, with embossed-leather centre and gracefully inlaid border of ribbons and flowers, the delicacy of which is marred by the bold carving encompassing it. Collinson and Lock expose a cabinet novel in form, panelled with figures of saints and a poorly-designed frieze of some triumphal procession; and close by is exhibited a carved sideboard in the Anglo-Saxon style which, with certain of the coloured tiles that decorate it, indicates a careful reference to ancient missals.

The Royal Worcester Porcelain Works—which may be styled the parent firm of modern English pottery, as Dr. Wall, who originally founded the company, is known to have applied himself to the improvement of English ceramic art as early as 1751, or eight years previous to the date identified with Wedgwood's labours—has a large stall in the nave, opposite to Minton's magnificent display, a description of which I must reserve for next week. The articles exhibited here comprise

the renowned Worcester enamels, jewelled, painted, and ivory porcelain, and Persian turquoise and terra-cotta ware. Of these the most striking, because the most novel, are those made of ivory porcelain enriched with gold, bronze, and colours in imitation of the Japanese style. Three pair of vases of this new ware, which is a most perfect imitation of ivory, and was only invented some six months ago, have been bought by that well-known connoisseur, Sir Richard Wallace, whose purchases in the British department have been most extensive. They have gold aventurine grounds, and are decorated with designs in bronze and gold illustrating the manufacture of pottery as carried on in China. There are the potter at his wheel and the oven for burning the china, the processes of glazing and painting the ware, the mixing of the clay and cobalt, the enamel kilns, and the making of cigars, all most admirably executed. Close by the side of these little chefs-d'œuvre is another pair of ivory vases, ornamented with bronzed birds, which has been purchased by the Earl of Dudley, who has also secured some handsome ivory pilgrim vases, with Japanese subjects of figures, birds, and flowers in bronze and colours, and some other lobed-shaped ones, designed by Hadley, with lilies and buds in relief, bronze and gilt. The rich royal blue déjeuner set, painted with subjects of Amorini, which was presented by the city of Worcester to the Countess of Dudley, on the occasion of her marriage, occupies, of course, a place of honour between the beautiful Harold and Norman vases. The latter, which everyone will recollect having seen at the London Exhibition of 1871, are embellished with admirable designs after Maclise, executed in white enamel on a dark blue ground, and representing different scenes in connection with the Norman invasion of England. They were much remarked by the members of the jury who inspected the British show in porcelain and ceramic ware the other day. The Countess de Girgenti has secured a pretty jewelled coffee set painted with wreaths of roses; the Crown Princess of Prussia a celadon lotus-leaf fruit-dish, with stem and frog inside; and the St. Petersburg museum a very striking pair of gourd bottles, with celadon grounds, and Japanese ornaments in gold. Of course the Royal Worcester Works are well represented in painted porcelain, among their specimens of which I must specially mention a pair of vases with blue grounds, embellished with miniature paintings of Gainsborough's famous "Blue Boy" and Duchess of Devonshire, and a déjeuner set painted with beautiful female heads in panels surrounded by flowers. There is, moreover, a charming triangular inkstand in Raphaelesque porcelain; some bold statuette-ware in the style of Lucca della Robbia; and some sharp and skilfully-modelled examples of Parian statuary. But praise cannot be awarded, except for skilful workmanship, to the figures, vases, brackets, and candlesticks of Persian turquoise and deep-red terra-cotta, which fill one side of the case. Professor Archer has, I see, secured a head bracket and a pair of huge Grecian water-carriers, executed in this style, for the Edinburgh museum, but their appearance is far from pleasing to the eye. Of course this has been but an experiment, but it is one which I should not advise the Worcester Porcelain Works to re-commence. In every other respect, however, the exhibits of this enterprising company are admirable, and can but increase their already high reputation on the Continent.

Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons are, of course, here with their renowned jasper-ware, remarkable for its beautiful white bas-reliefs, designed by Flaxman, which stand out on delicate unglazed blue and green grounds. Chiefly noteworthy among these is an imitable Etruscan temple, with candelabra and miniature flower-vases, and parterres of beautiful artificial flowers. Messrs. Wedgwood also exhibit a handsome ebony chess-table, with an inlaid Henri II. chessboard and a beautiful set of chessmen, designed by Flaxman, on Henri Deux stands, which is offered for sale for the high price of £220. I must not forget the little paintings on raw enamels by M. Beau; and the equally charming ones of children, trees, and animals, on pottery, by E. Lessore, which have a novel, rustic look.

Copeland and Sons, of London and Stoke-on-Trent, come out strong in painted and gilt porcelain vases, as well as in ceramic statuary. Among the former, several of which are beautifully painted with fruit and flowers, I must especially mention one very large one, with handles formed of twisted gold snakes, which is supported by four cupids, standing on an elegant pedestal enriched with bas-reliefs representing the four elements. The painting here is very fine, a few budding roses peeping out among bunches of ripe red grapes, which look as if they were about to burst, and are well calculated to make one's mouth water this hot weather. Then there are dessert services in turquoise and gold, with charming paintings of fruit, flowers, birds, and insects, *têtes-à-têtes*, in crimson and gold; and fine imitation Japanese pottery, some of which has been purchased by Sir Richard Wallace, together with a wonderful glass vase—a most perfect specimen of engraving. In ceramic statuary Messrs. Copeland fully maintain their old reputation. Very fine, indeed, are the two figures of Night and Morning designed by Signor Rafaelle Monti—the one drawing her veil and cloak around her, and the latter, half divested of her garments, mounting as it were heavenward, like the lark at early dawn.

The remaining exhibitors of porcelain and ceramic ware are Jones, of Stoke-on-Trent, and Mortlock, of London. The show of the former consists principally of majolica vases and decorative ornaments, some of them novel enough, but not comparable with Minton's masterpieces, where the colours blend and harmonise so well. Mortlock's display is highly creditable, but then we must remember that the finest of his effective dinner and tea services are manufactured by Minton and Wedgwood. Many of his majolica garden seats and vases are good, and so are his porcelain vases, painted by Solon, Mussill, Coleman, and others; but perhaps the most striking part of his display is the service of engraved glass executed for the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co.'s show of tiles is especially noteworthy for the elegance of the designs. They equal anything that is to be seen in the French section; and that, when one thinks of the pre-eminence which France enjoys in all matters of taste, is no small praise. The capital piece of their exhibition is a chimney of wood and marble, inlaid with tiles, upon which bear-hunts, groups of stags, dogs' heads, and hunting trophies are painted in a bold and effective style. The stoneware of Messrs. Doulton and Watts, of the Lambeth Potteries, London, belongs to quite another branch of ceramic art. Although a few of the objects they exhibit here are intended for decorative purposes, the great majority are of a far more modest character, being in the form of utensils for chemical manufacturers, dyers, and others.

Both the Manchester and Chorlton boards of guardians have passed resolutions objecting to the provisions in the Education Act Amendment Bill relating to the payment of fees to denominational schools.

Miss Trafford Southwell, of Honington Hall, Grantham, has supplemented her gift of a cottage hospital to the town of Wisbeach by an endowment of £5000. The total value of Miss Southwell's gift reaches £16,000. The thanks of the town have been presented to the generous lady for her liberality.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A débüt took place here last week, too late for notice until now. On Thursday week Madame Trisolini made her first appearance in England as Elvira in "I Puritani," and, although she did not make a very marked impression, her reception was favourable throughout; and in some instances, as in the latter portions of the polacca "Son vergin" and of the aria "Qui la voce," her performance called forth considerable applause. The voice of the new singer has but little power, especially in the lower octave, and her best qualities are shown in florid vocalisation, a prevailing use of the "vibrato" somewhat interfering with expression in cantabile passages. As Arturo, Signor Pavani, one of the new engagements of this season, fully maintained the favourable impression made by his previous appearances. In the important tenor solos of the quartet "A te, O cara," and in the duets with Elvira in the last act, his singing was characterised by some very artistic phrasing. The cast in other important respects was as before—Riccardo, Signor Graziani; Giorgio, Signor Bagaglino—their great duet concluding with the well-known movement "Suoni la tromba," having again produced one of the chief effects of the evening.

The musical proceedings on the occasion of the state visit of the Shah of Persia on Saturday call for but slight comment, the operas from which extracts were made having all been recently noticed. In the second act of "Dinorah" (the shadow scene) and the second and third acts of "Faust" Madame Patti displayed her exceptional powers and acquirements; and in the mad scene from M. Thomas's "Hamlet" Mdlle. Albani's performance as Ophelia was characterised by the same merits as those recently commented on. A "Persian March," expressly composed for the occasion by Signor Vianesi, and the inevitable English National Anthem completed the musical proceedings.

Performances were announced for every evening this week, commencing with a repetition of "Les Huguenots," cast as last week; followed by "Ernani," as given on Monday week, and by "Linda di Chamouni," "Don Giovanni," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and "Rigoletto," all likewise repetitions of recent performances. Four weeks more will see the end of Mr. Gye's season of 1873.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The only novelty last week was a change of cast in the performance of "Rigoletto" on Saturday, when Signor Catalani made his first appearance in England in the title character, and Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, a recent débütante, appeared as Gilda. Although neither singer can be said to have achieved a special success, both were received throughout with much favour, and each gained, in some instances, deserved applause. Signor Catalani takes the most serious view of the character of the Court jester, and his earnestness in the scene in the Duke's palace, where the despairing Rigoletto seeks the restoration of his daughter, was one of the best efforts of the artist. Mdlle. Valleria's best essays were in the aria, "Caro nome," and the great duet with Rigoletto in the second act. Signor Campanini, as the Duke, won frequent signs of approbation from the audience, and had to repeat the last verse of his canzone, "La donna è mobile," another encore having been the latter portion of the quartet "Un di si ben." The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as that recently commented on.

This week's performances have all been repetitions—on Monday, "Lucia di Lammermoor"; on Tuesday, "Semiramide"; on Thursday, "Faust"; and on Saturday, "Lucrezia Borgia."

Expectation is now bent on the promised production of an Italian version of Balfe's posthumous opera, "The Talisman," with Madame Christine Nilsson as the heroine.

The third and concluding concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's "London Musical Festival" drew a very large attendance at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, when Madame Christine Nilsson, Mdlle. Titien, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini, Agnesi, and Rota co-operated in the performance of a varied selection of sacred music, including Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadoc the Priest," which were given with the important effects derived from a band of one hundred performers and a choir of 800 voices. Mr. Leslie conducted. The primary object of these performances—the conveying of aid to the funds of metropolitan charities—can scarcely fail to have been realised, and will probably be still further served by recurring festivals.

The visit of the Shah to the Royal Italian Opera was followed by his Majesty's attendance, on Monday night, at a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, after the state reception there. Besides a miscellaneous vocal selection—contributed by Mdlle. Titien, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Rota—an ode set to music by Mr. Barnby was specially prepared for the occasion. This piece commences with a chorus, "Behold, from Persia's ancient land;" followed by a soprano solo, "Not now doth Persia's lord" (sung by Mdlle. Titien); a characteristic march; a second chorus, "Who is this that landeth?" and a final jubilant movement, "All hail to the Shah!" The last portion of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's festival "Te Deum" formed an item in the evening's selection, which likewise included instrumental pieces; the Exhibition orchestra having been largely reinforced from several regimental bands. The choral music was rendered by the numerous choir associated with the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

Sir Julius Benedict's thirty-seventh annual concert took place—for the third time in the Floral Hall—on Monday afternoon, when a long and varied programme included performances by Madame Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and the other principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera; besides instrumental pieces in which the concert-giver, his two clever young pupils, the Misses Molyneux, and MM. Charles Hallé, F. H. Cowen, and Lindsay Sloper were heard as pianists; Madame Norman-Néruda having contributed violin solos, Mr. John Thomas a harp fantasia, and M. Vivier a horn obbligato accompaniment to a song of his own composition. Several pieces by Sir J. Benedict were comprised in the selection—among others, his well-known ballad, "The Rose of Erin" (sung by Madame Patti, and encored); an effective concerted movement, "Patria e Liberta," by the principal baritones and basses; and the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera; and a pleasing new song, "Love at Sea" (well rendered by Miss Edith Wynne). Seven conductors were named, including those of the opera establishment—Signori Vianesi and Bevignani. As on former occasions, the concert drew a large attendance.

But one more concert remains to be given in completion of the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society, and this is announced for July 7, when Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A) and a symphony by C. P. E. Bach will be included in the programme. At the seventh concert of the series, on Monday evening, the orchestral pieces were the overtures to "Tannhäuser" and "Preciosa," Mozart's symphony known as the "Jupiter," and that by Beethoven (in F) ranking as the eighth of his nine works of the kind. Herr Alfred Jaell executed with his well-known skill the pianoforte concerto by Brahms, of

which work we have spoken on a former occasion; and vocal solos were contributed by Miss Whinney and Signor Gardoni. Mr. Cousins conducted, as usual.

The programme of the fete given on Monday, at the Crystal Palace, for the benefit of the sufferers by the destruction of the Alexandra Palace, included a miscellaneous concert by the band and choir of the last-named establishment, a ballad concert, and special organ performances by Dr. Stainer, Mr. J. Coward, and Mr. F. Archer. On Wednesday the first Sunday School Festival was held, with a choir of several thousand voices selected from schools of the east of London.

Monday next has been fixed for the visit of the Shah to the Crystal Palace; on Tuesday the annual concert of the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society will take place, conducted by Mr. John Hullah; and on the following Thursday the first of this year's national music meetings will be held there.

The announcements of miscellaneous concerts for the week have included those of two well-known pianists—the Chevalier de Kontski and Mr. W. Ganz—at St. James's Hall; Mdlle. Carola's matinée, at Dudley House; and Prince Poniatowski's morning concert, at Her Majesty's Opera.

## THEATRES.

The appearance of Madame Ristori at Drury Lane, on Friday week, in Signor Paolo Giacometti's new tragedy of "Marie Antoinette," was full of interest. The only drawback from our enjoyment was its excessive length, occupying as it did nearly five hours. The drama consisted of a prologue, four acts, and an epilogue, and these were each prolonged by a number of merely ornamental and illustrative speeches, which were perhaps more fitted for the closet than the stage. On the whole, the work is of great merit. The portrait of the heroine is most skilfully drawn and coloured, and the embodiment of it by the great actress for whom the part is written is of the rarest excellence. Madame Ristori is the grandest of European artists in the grandest style of histrionic art, the breadth and force of which none can realise so well as she. It is the opposite of the drawing-room style, to which we have been so much and so long accustomed on the English boards, and we hope may counteract the tendency which that possesses to degrade the drama, substituting the familiar for the ideal. Marie Antoinette is presented to us under a variety of aspects. In the prologue we have her in her gay moods, delighted with Beaumarchais's "Marriage of Figaro," and defying public opinion. Things have changed when the first act of the drama proper has commenced, and by the end of the second act we find her compelled to conciliate the populace by exhibiting herself and child at the window decorated with the tricolour. In subsequent scenes she has to suffer the insults of the mob and the contempt of democratic violence—the parting with her Royal husband and the dread preparations for her own execution. In this accumulation of sufferings Madame Ristori might easily have become monotonous; but she thoroughly maintained her position, and commanded the sympathy of the house. Not seldom she rose to the sublimity of sorrow. The general characters were ably supported. Louis XVI. found an excellent representative in M. Glech, and Malesherbes in Signor Ristori. Santerre and Simon were effectively presented by Signor Bocchino and Signor Mozzidolfi. The accessories were ample, and the costumes as superb as they were appropriate.

We have to record the fact of two débütantes appearing at two important theatres in the highest of dramatic rôles—Miss Edith Gray, at the Haymarket, in the character of Juliet; and Miss Clive, at the Queen's, in that of Constance, in "King John." The former, a lady of considerable ability, was announced in the usual manner, and excited no more expectation than might easily be realised; the other was preceded by "a flourish of trumpets," to intimate that a great actress was coming. Miss Clive was introduced to the public on Saturday, and was assisted in her arduous rôle by Mr. Creswick as King John, and Mr. Ryder as Hubert. Critics, as might have been expected, are divided in opinion, and for the most part think that the lady has been injured by the injudiciousness of her friends. To a considerable extent, no doubt, this is the case, and the reaction could not fail of operating a certain amount of injustice in relation to her real talents. She has at any rate a fine musical voice, though not yet professionally disciplined; accordingly, its capabilities are exhausted before the performance is completed, and it fails in the latter scenes, where it is most wanted. Such a failure simply results from the want of cultivation, and a little practice will get over the difficulty. Miss Clive also interprets the text differently from ordinary artists—makes much of what they make little, and little of what they make much. These may be errors, but they are errors which can only be committed by a person of genius, and evince, at any rate, originality of mind. On the other hand, she manifests enthusiasm, and some of her attitudes are expressive of inward inspiration, while in themselves they are beautiful or grand. There is hope, then, of Miss Clive. We should prefer to see her in a new part, so that we may judge of her without comparing her with others, apart from personal considerations, and with reference only to the poet's meaning. Probably in such a case we should find her capable of good work and a worthy candidate for an honourable position on the boards.

A great meeting in support of Mr. Plimsoll was held at Bristol last Saturday evening—Mr. Sholto Vere Hare presiding. The hon. member for Derby spoke at some length, and a resolution was passed deplored the great sacrifice of human life every year at sea, and calling upon the Legislature to prevent the overloading or sending of unseaworthy ships to sea.

The annual provincial exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society was opened, on Tuesday, at Bath. The day's proceedings began with a procession, in which the civic and county dignitaries and local associations took part. The exhibition was opened by the Earl of Cork, who is Lord Lieutenant of the county, and who was presented with a congratulatory address by the Mayor of the city, Mr. R. S. Blaine. The exhibition, though not so extensive as it was at Birmingham last year, is large, and well supplied in all departments.

On Tuesday morning the business session of the 104th anniversary of the General Baptist Association began in Ebenezer Chapel, Burnley—the Rev. Samuel Cox, president, in the chair. Over 300 members and delegates were present from all parts of the country. The president's inaugural address was on "Inductive Theology." He looked upon the present as being a sceptical age, and endeavoured to show that the religion was in perfect accord with reason. He believed the Church, by not setting forth the reasonableness of religion, had contributed greatly to modern unbelief; and he urged upon his ministerial brethren the necessity of so preaching the Gospel that the people might see it in the light of reason. The Rev. Dr. Clifford was unanimously elected vice-president, and the Rev. John Fletcher a. sistant secretary. The secretary reported an increase of 319 members on the year, twelve new chapels, and eight new schools.

## Archæology of the Month.

The third of a series of papers has been read before the Society of Antiquaries of London by the Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., on the results of excavations which have been made during six years, at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, on the site of the ancient Roman city of Silchester. The chief objects discovered were two of the principal gates, the forum, the basilica, and the circular temple. The extraordinary rarity of a Roman forum remaining to our day entirely perfect in plan, so that every chamber admits of being accurately measured, renders this subject of the keenest interest to archæologists. Every Roman town possessed its forum, but at Pompeii alone is there one preserved. Even in Rome itself, although most important portions remain, a forum quite complete in plan does not exist. Mr. Joyce pointed out the probable uses and occupants of the various shops which have been excavated on the north side of the forum. These are indicated with precision, and the paper is illustrated by plans and drawings and numerous objects found during the excavations.

Mr. Burt has read to the Archæological Institute notes from the collection at Losely Hall, Surrey, among which are two letters from the Privy Council to the justices of Surrey, very shortly after the death of Edward VI., in reference to the flight of Princess Mary from Hunsdon, and condemning her supposed title to the throne.

One of the rarest works of Tyndale, the great Reformer, and first translator of the New Testament into modern English, has been acquired for the library of the British Museum; it is of the first edition, and is believed to be unique.

It will scarcely be credited that recently three travellers to Egypt were observed to mount on the head of the great Sphinx and deliberately chisel off a large piece of one of the ears. The nose has gone long since. It is hoped that in future the expense of protecting these antiquities will be met by a grant from the Egyptian Treasury.

Mr. Beaumont, of Warrington, is preparing a History of the Castle of Halton and the Priory or Abbey of Norton; with an Account of the Priors and Abbots of Norton.

A Kiel professor of philosophy has, according to the German papers and the *Athenaeum*, given a ball to celebrate the 2302nd anniversary of the birth of Plato!

Professor Rolleston has exhibited to the Anthropological Society a remarkable bronze sword, found in the bed of the Charwell, near Malden; a bronze spear from Speen, near Newbury; and other implements. The president exhibited a series of stone implements from St. Vincent; and Mr. A. W. Franks, through Mr. W. Simpson, a bow and arrows lately used by the Modoc Indians, and found in Captain Jack's stronghold in the Lava Beds of Siskiyou County, California.

Mr. W. de Grey Birch has read to the British Archæological Association a paper "On the Great Seals of Henry I.," illustrating the subject with an exhibition of eleven examples, kindly lent by the authorities of Durham Cathedral. Mr. Birch pointed out two hitherto undescribed types of Henry I.'s seals; and by a critical examination of the evidence afforded by the texts of the respective charters to which the seals were appended, proposed to rearrange the present knowledge respecting the order of these twelfth-century relics.

"The Legend of Ishtar Descending to Hades," by Dr. H. F. Talbot, has been read to the Society of Biblical Archæology. In this paper the author translates from the tablets the goddess's voluntary descent into the Assyrian Inferno.

An antique ring, inscribed "Ethelswitha," has been found in a field near Tadcaster, and is supposed to have belonged to the wife of Alfred the Great. The ring has been purchased by Canon Greenwell, of Durham.

We learn from Mr. E. A. Bond that the ancient Psalter, containing the Athanasian Creed, belonging to the library of the University of Utrecht, will be for a short time in the keeping of the trustees of the British Museum, in the department of manuscripts; the curators of the University having most generously acceded to a request of the trustees for a loan of the manuscript for the purpose of submitting it to the examination of Biblical critics and others, who may be able to throw light on the question of its probable age.

Mr. Earwaker is about to issue by subscription "East Cheshire, Past and Present," describing its antiquities, natural history, geology, &c.; illustrated by photographs taken by Mr. Alfred Brothers.

The Archæological Institute propose making an excursion to Berkhamsted, under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., and Mr. Clark. The Institute will hold its annual meeting at Exeter, on July 29 and following days.

The ancient manor house of Sayes Court, at Deptford, once the abode of John Evelyn, and the residence of the Czar Peter of Russia during his employment as a shipwright in the old Deptford Dockyard, has been restored, and the grounds around it separated from the park, to extend which a number of old houses have been removed and the space planted with trees, under the direction of Mr. J. Evelyn Liardet. This handsome addition to the metropolitan parks has been dedicated by the owner, Mr. W. J. Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, to the recreation of the humbler classes of Deptford. This generous act is worthy of a descendant of the celebrated rural philosopher of Wotton.

The memorial window to the poet Cowper, says the *Architect*, has been placed in Great Berkhamsted church, and is much admired; the public subscription for the same, falling short of the cost by more than £50, being made up by some of the inhabitants, including Mr. William Longman, F.S.A., to whose exertions the success of the scheme is mainly due.

The last meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London this session was held at its apartments at Somerset House on Thursday, when the Dean of Westminster read a paper on the "Tombs of Richard II."

The remains of the church and conventual buildings of Louth Park Abbey, Lincolnshire, have been disinterred by Mr. W. Allison, who has laid bare the entire plan of the church, chapter-house, cloister-court, and other buildings. The abbey used to belong to the Cistercian monks. The church proves to have been 249 ft. in length, only 20 ft. shorter than the parent abbey of Fountains. The bases of the pillars are laid bare, and the foundations of the transeptal chapels can be distinctly traced. In the chapter-house the stone coffins of two of the abbots have been discovered. Many other relics of great interest have been disentombed.

The Kent Archæological Society will hold its annual congress, on July 24 and 25, at Cranbrook. Mr. F. G. Godfrey Faussett, F.S.A., has resigned the office of honorary secretary to the society, and has been succeeded by the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson.

A very interesting collection of beautifully-illuminated manuscripts, oil paintings, and water-colour drawings was sold on Monday last by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and produced very high prices. An Antiphonarium, written for the Church of St. Cosmo and St. Damian at Rome, and adorned with eight miniatures, painted by Andreas and Franciscus de Mantegna, brought £791. The day's sale produced £1679 5s.

SKETCHES IN THE CROWD ON THE DAY OF THE SHAH'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON.



"WHAT DABLING DIAMONDS!"



THE BRITISH LION IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



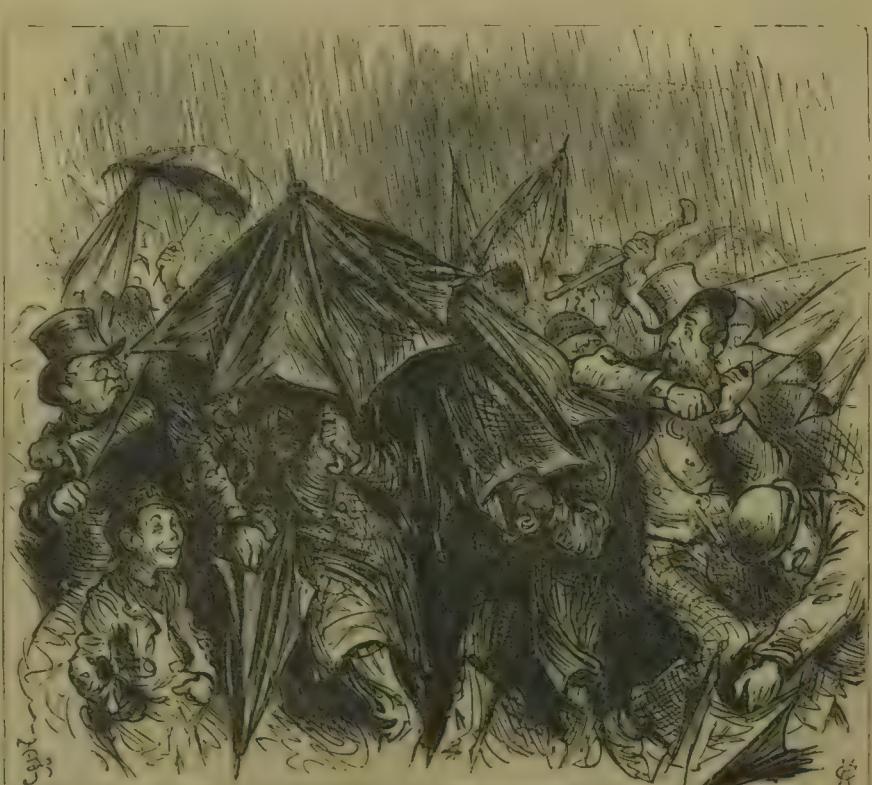
A STAND FOR TWO.



OLD STOCK FROM LORD MAYOR'S SHOW DAY.



A BAD INVESTMENT.



"DOWN WITH UMBRELLAS IN FRONT!"

## VISIT OF THE SHAH.

The reception of his Imperial Majesty, Nasr-ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, and the series of entertainments prepared for him since his arrival in England on Wednesday week, afford quite enough remarkable subjects for all our Illustrations in the present Number. A portrait of the Shah was given for the Extra Supplement with last Saturday's paper, which contained also the portraits of three of his sons in Persia, and of the Sadr-Azim, his Prime Minister, who accompanies him on this journey; with six views of the chief Persian cities, Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, and Tabreez, and one of a scene in the bazaars at Teheran. The Shah's palace at Teheran, and his summer palace in the country, have likewise been shown in our Engravings.

## LANDING AT DOVER.

The incidents of the Shah's passage across the Channel from Ostend to Dover, on Wednesday week, in the Admiralty paddle-wheel despatch-boat Vigilant, attended by two other vessels of the same class, were related in our last. These steam-boats were met at sea, a few miles from Dover, by the Channel squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hornby; but three of the ironclads—the Devastation turret-ship, the Vanguard, and the Audacious—had formed an escort from near the Belgian shore at Ostend. The whole squadron, consisting of eleven ships of war, returned to Dover with the Vigilant and the other two Admiralty boats conveying the Shah

and his suite to England. The ironclads were arranged in two lines. On the weather line were the Agincourt, with the Admiral's flag, the Northumberland, the Hector, the Hercules, the Devastation, and the Audacious; on the lee side were the Sultan, the Achilles, the Monarch, the Black Prince, and the Vanguard. The Vigilant, passing swiftly forward from between them, came alongside the Admiralty Pier at Dover, where their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur awaited the Shah's arrival. They were accompanied by Lord Sydney, as Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household and Lord Lieutenant of Kent; Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, and other persons. The Duke of Edinburgh wore his uniform of a Captain in the Navy, and Prince Arthur wore that of the Rifle Brigade; but each had his ribbon and star of the Garter, while Lords Granville and Sydney wore their official uniforms.

The Shah was standing on deck when the steam-boat came alongside the pier. He wore a cloak over his military frock-coat, concealing its splendid rows of diamonds and rubies on the breast, and his jewelled scimitar; he had a black fur cap, with an aigrette of diamonds, upon his head; to complete the magnificence, his eyes were assisted by a pair of gold spectacles. He was accompanied by Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, who had been sent by the Queen to meet him at Brussels; also by the Persian Ambassador and others. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, with Earl Granville and Lord

Sydney, went on board the vessel, and met the Shah in the deck saloon, while the luggage was carried ashore. At ten minutes to three his Persian Majesty set foot on English ground, conducted by Sir H. Rawlinson and followed by the English Princes. His landing was greeted with a Royal salute from the naval squadron, the Castle, and the batteries of Dover. There was a guard of honour on the pier, under General Sir Alfred Horsford, composed of the third brigade Royal Artillery, tenth company Royal Engineers, 3rd Buffs, a battalion of the 9th and the 38th Infantry, the Royal Marines from Walmer, and the Kent Artillery Militia. The arrangements were under the direction of Captain Bruce, the Admiralty superintendent.

Having walked a few yards from the landing-stage to the train on the pier railway, his Majesty was conveyed by this to the Lord Warden Hotel, where he took off his cloak and sat down with the Princes to lunch. After this repast he saw the Mayor of Dover, Mr. E. R. Mowll, with the Town Clerk, Mr. Wollaston Knocker, and the Recorder, Sir William Bodkin. They presented an address of welcome, to which Sir H. Rawlinson made a reply on the Shah's behalf. All was now ready for the journey to London. The Shah entered the train with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the members of his Majesty's suite. The train started from the platform at twenty minutes past four. His Majesty had a cordial reception at Dover Town station, which was prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. He acknowledged the greetings by raising his hand to his cap, but otherwise maintained an im-



THE SHAH AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

passive demeanour. Royal salutes were fired at the arrival and departure, and the cheering was enthusiastic. At Shorncliffe, where the train slackened speed for a few minutes, a large number of troops were ranged along the heights, and saluted as his Majesty passed on to London.

## ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

The preparations for the reception of the Royal visitor at the Charing-cross terminus were rather extensive. The two west platforms of the South-Eastern Railway station were set apart for the Royal visitors and the spectators who had tickets. The archway on the west side of the station alone gave admission to the reserved platforms, and the pathway on the right, within the station, was partitioned off by a scarlet-covered hoarding, almost concealed by a choice array of shrubs, exotics, and flowers. The archway was surrounded by foliage and flowers, surmounting which was a trophy of flags, of which the Royal arms and crown of Persia formed the centrepiece. From walls and roof were hung innumerable festoons of laurel and flags of all nationalities and colours; and far out of the station, down to the signal-bridge, which was almost hidden by foliage, the line was bordered with Venetian masts, from which floated gaily-coloured banners. The Royal platform was draped with scarlet cloth, the lamp-stands were concealed from view by wreathings of laurels, evergreens, and flowers, and from their outstretched arms depended large baskets of choice exotics. At the end of this platform, near the entrance, a small baize-covered stand gave vantage-ground to some fifty visitors; whilst on the other side of the drive, which was covered with new sand, tiers of seats draped with scarlet cloth, relieved by rows of flowers, rose one above another to the western wall. The hotel end of the station had a long scarlet balcony festooned with roses and decorated in the centre with trophies of flags

running the whole width of the building. As early as three o'clock many of the visitors were in their places, and after that time there was a continuous stream of arrivals. From four o'clock until half-past five all traffic was suspended and the line kept clear for the Royal train, and all but the privileged visitors were excluded from the station.

At twenty minutes past four a guard of honour of one hundred rank and file of the Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Wigram, marched into the station—the band playing at their head—and took up their position in the drive facing the Royal platform. The reserved seats were rapidly filled, until, at half-past four, there were few places vacant, and the scene then presented was of the gayest description. The effect of the profuse floral display was heightened by the attire of the lady visitors and the uniforms of staff officers who had gathered on the platform. To these were added the glittering cuirasses of a small staff of officers who rode in through the archway, headed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and attended by a trumpeter. They soon wheeled round and returned to the courtyard. Immediately afterwards there entered, in front, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Christian, attended by a brilliant staff. Their Royal Highnesses walked on to the arrival platform, and there awaited the coming of the train. Meanwhile a long line of her Majesty's and the Prince of Wales's state carriages entered from the southern carriage entrance and formed in line, stretching from the eastern end of the platform out into the courtyard of the station, where an escort of the Royal Horse Guards had taken up their position. At a few minutes to five o'clock the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to the front of the guard of honour, who presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem. At a quarter to six o'clock the Prince of Wales, who wore the uniform of a General, entered the station on foot, fol-

lowed by General Sir W. Knollys and suite. As he passed along the platform his Royal Highness was greeted with respectful salutes, and the guard of honour presented arms, whilst the band once more played the National Anthem.

At thirteen minutes past six o'clock the engine of the Royal train was seen approaching from the farther side of the bridge, and as the train entered the station the guard of honour presented arms and the band played the Persian anthem. The Shah was received at the platform by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck. With the special train came the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Earl and Countess Granville, and many officers of the Royal household. The Prince of Wales entered the saloon carriage of the train, and sat by the Shah a few moments, speaking a courteous welcome. Some fifteen minutes were occupied by the English and Persian suites in finding their seats in the Royal carriages; and then the little knot of white plumes, which denoted the whereabouts of the Royal party, and the scene of some formal presentations, began to move, and ringing cheers burst forth from those near the spot as the Shah and the other illustrious personages passed from the railway train to the carriages. These immediately started, and as he passed the tiers of spectators the Shah was greeted with continued cheering, which he repeatedly acknowledged. The Royal personages occupied the last three state carriages, and in the courtyard they were joined by the escort of Horse Guards. A long line of semi-private carriages containing members of the suites brought up the rear. The arrival of the Shah was awaited with much interest outside Charing-cross. People gathered in large numbers, and as the Royal carriages emerged from the station there were ringing cheers from the crowd. The entire route through Whitehall and the Mall to Buckingham Palace was lined with spectators, who saluted his Majesty.

Before the palace was reached, the rain, which began falling on his arrival at Charing-cross, increased to a heavy shower, which speedily dispersed the people.

The suite of apartments in Buckingham Palace placed at the disposal of his Imperial Majesty the Shah, under arrangements made between her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain and Dr. Siemens, had been placed in direct communication with the instrument-room of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and arrangements had been perfected by which the Shah was enabled at any moment, standing in his apartments in Buckingham Palace, to speak direct with his own capital of Teheran, a distance of about 3800 miles.

#### VISITS ON THE FIRST DAY; BALL AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

The Shah remained quiet at Buckingham Palace during the forenoon of Thursday week, but at one o'clock went out in an open carriage with his Prime Minister, attended in two other carriages by the Earl of Morley (Lord in Waiting), General Hardinge (Equerry in Waiting), Colonel Byng (Groom in Waiting), whom the Queen had appointed to his Majesty's service, with an attaché and two dragomans or interpreters, of the Sadr Azim's official staff. The Shah called upon the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and was there introduced to the Princess of Wales. He also met again there the Grand Duke of Russia, the Cesarewitch, who was staying with the Prince of Wales, and who had called on the Shah very soon after his arrival at Buckingham Palace on the evening before. The Shah next drove to Clarence House, St. James's, and called on the Duke of Edinburgh; thence he went to Gloucester House, Park-lane, to call on the Duke of Cambridge. He then drove quickly along the carriage road in Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, and paid a similar complimentary visit to the Duke and Duchess of Teck. After these visits his Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace, where he was met by the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Sutherland and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh were presented to the Shah. His Majesty then entered the Bow Drawing-room, where the foreign ambassadors and envoys at the Court of St. James's were first presented to him; and then Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers. These receptions being concluded, the Shah rested several hours, but went at eight o'clock to dine at Marlborough House with the Prince and Princess of Wales. Among the party were the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, Earl Granville, and the Lord Mayor of London. About half-past eleven the Shah went to a grand ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. He arrived in a state carriage, with coachmen and footmen in liveries of scarlet and gold, and with an escort of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. The entertainment at Stafford House was splendid. The Duke and Duchess received his Majesty in the hall, at the foot of the grand staircase. The Duke wore a Highland Dress, as is shown in our illustration of the scene in the hall when the Shah took leave of them. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, were with the Shah.

#### VISIT TO THE QUEEN\* AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Friday week, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Shah went to Windsor by the Great Western Railway, to visit the Queen. Twelve carriages, with an escort of the 7th Hussars, conveyed the Shah and his numerous suite from Buckingham Palace to the Paddington station. He was accompanied by his half-brother, Prince Abdul Samed Meerza Azed-Dowleh, the Sadr Azim Meerza Hassein Khan, the little boy Jaffer Kolee Khan, first cousin to the Shah, and the Persian Master of the Ceremonies, Mohammed Raheen Khan Ala-ed Dowlah, as well as by Lord Morley, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Arnold Kemball, and Major Burne. The Shah wore five rows of brilliants, with four large rubies, on the breast of his uniform coat; his epaulettes were of diamonds, with a great emerald in the middle of each; his sword-belt, the scabbard, and the hilt of his sword, were adorned with diamonds. The Chairman and several Directors of the Great Western Railway met his Majesty at the Paddington station, and conducted him to the special train, by which he travelled to Windsor in forty minutes. At the Windsor railway station he was met by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, the former in Rifle Brigade uniform, the latter in Highland dress. Eight hundred of the Eton boys, assembled there, greeted the Shah with cheering. The Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Cottrell, with the Recorder, Mr. A. Skinner, Q.C., the Aldermen and Town Council, presented an address of welcome to the Shah, translated by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and briefly answered. The station was decorated with flowers, and there was a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards. A number of Royal carriages, all open, conveyed the Shah, with the Princes and the attendants, through High-street, Park-street, and Long Walk, to the castle. There was an escort of the 2nd Life Guards, and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery fired a salute in the Long Walk. Entering here by George IV.'s Gateway, the carriages drove up to the Sovereign's door in the Quadrangle, where the Shah alighted and went into the Castle. The hall and staircase, and the corridor leading to the drawing-rooms, were lined by the Yeomen of the Guard, under command of the Duke of St. Albans.

Her Majesty the Queen received the Shah at the foot of the staircase of the Sovereign's entrance. She was accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), the Dowager Duchess of Athole (Lady in Waiting), several maids of honour, the great officers of state of her Majesty's household, and the gentlemen in waiting. The Shah was conducted by the Queen to the White Drawing-Room, where the Royal Princesses were presented to the Shah by her Majesty, and the Princes to the Queen by the Shah. The Queen then conferred the Order of the Garter upon his Majesty, assisted by their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian, knights of that Order. Afterwards the Shah presented the Queen with the Sovereign's Order of Persia, and with a newly-instituted Order for ladies. This is the Order of the Sun, which has only been given, as yet, to Queen Victoria, the Empress of Germany, the Crown Princess of Germany, the Princess of Wales, and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna of Russia. The luncheon was served in the Oak Room shortly after two o'clock. The Royal party included the Queen, the Shah, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, with the Persian Princes and grandes. After the luncheon the Shah and his company went for a drive through Windsor Park, as far as Virginia Water, and then returned to the railway station. The train conveyed them back to London between six and seven o'clock.

#### THE LORD MAYOR'S BALL AT GUILDFORD.

The Shah dined in private at Buckingham Palace, and went, in the evening, to the Lord Mayor's sumptuous entertainment,

the ball at Guildhall. The Great Hall, the Library—which was used as a reception-room—and the Council Chamber—which was the chief supper-room—were tastefully decorated for this occasion. The guests, who were nearly 3000, included many of the members of the two Houses of Parliament, the Judges, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lords Provost of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Lord Mayor of York, the Mayors of the principal towns in England, the presidents of the learned societies, the treasurers of the Inns of Court, and the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, each accompanied by a lady. Street traffic was suspended in the City during the evening, and decorations were prepared along the route through the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, to Guildhall. By eight o'clock most of the general company had assembled. At nine o'clock the Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney Waterlow, with the civic functionaries, was in waiting at the porch to receive the Royal family and the guest of the evening. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur were announced soon after nine; the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, came next. Everybody was there at half-past nine but the Shah. It was ten o'clock when his Majesty and his suite drove up to the entrance in a number of the Queen's carriages, with an escort of cavalry. Long before he arrived, his coming was heralded by the cheers of the people in the streets, and this was the signal for a ringing of church bells, in the neighbourhood of Guildhall. When the Shah was alighting the bands struck up the Persian national air. There was a general clapping of hands in the vestibule, as the Lord Mayor conducted the Royal procession on its way to the Library. First came the Shah, leading the Princess of Wales; next the Prince of Wales and the Cesarevna; then the Cesarewitch and the Lady Mayoress, followed by the Duke of Edinburgh and his sister Princess Christian, and then by Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Teck. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Count and Countess Gleichen, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also of the company, whose progress through the building was announced with shrill blasts by four trumpeters in antique dresses of velvet and gold. The procession reached the Library, where a distinguished company had assembled on and around the dais, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Lord and Lady Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Sir Richard and Lady Wallace, and Mr. Childers.

The Shah was escorted to his place on the dais, having the Princess of Wales and the Lord Mayor on his left hand and the Cesarevna on his right. The rest of the members of the Royal family, with the Cesarewitch, stood on each hand of the Lord Mayor in front of the dais. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Honourable Artillery Company, the Duke of Edinburgh wore that of the City of London Artillery Volunteers, and Prince Arthur the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. The Princess of Wales wore the diamonds presented to her on her marriage by the Corporation of London; and the Cesarevna, her sister, wore a priceless diamond tiara and a necklace of large brilliants. The Shah wore a blue uniform, with a belt of diamonds, and with the ribbon, the George, and Star of the Garter, which had been conferred upon him at Windsor during the afternoon. At a signal from the Lord Mayor the ceremony began with the reading, by Mr. Catty, the acting Town Clerk, of the resolutions of the Court of Common Council of April 24 and May 29 last with reference to his Majesty's visit. The Deputy Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers) then read the address. Sir Henry Rawlinson interpreted the address to his Majesty, who listened with marked attention, and then made a reply, speaking in his own tongue, which Sir Henry rendered into English. The Lord Mayor then presented an emblazoned copy of the address to the Shah, inclosed in a gold casket, which his Majesty accepted with evident pleasure, observing that he would always treasure it as a memorial of the occasion. Mr. M'George, chairman of the Reception Committee, the mover of the address, and Mr. Deputy Webber, the seconder, with Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Alderman Sidney, senior magistrates, were presented to his Majesty. This ceremony over, the Shah, giving his arm to the Princess of Wales, was escorted by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, preceded by trumpeters, to the great hall, the other members of the Royal family following. When the Shah was conducted to his seat of state there was another flourish of trumpets, while space was made for the opening of the ball. The variety of costume among the company, the scarlet, blue, and other uniforms, the Court dresses of the old style and the new, the rich colours worn by the ladies in their robes, and the lustre of their jewellery, were displayed to great advantage in the old hall, with its painted giants and marble monuments. The lighting was brilliant, and the music of the Royal Artillery, Coldstream, and Grenadier bands filled the place with joyous sounds. When the Shah had taken his seat the first quadrille was formed. Of course the Shah never dances. The Lord Mayor danced with the Cesarevna, the Prince of Wales with Miss Waterlow, the Cesarewitch with the Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh with another Miss Waterlow; while Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck, led off the Duchess of Manchester, Princess Christian, Princess Mary, and Lady Spencer. After one or two sets of quadrilles had been danced, about eleven o'clock, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and the Entertainment Committee conducted the Shah and certain of the distinguished guests to the principal supper table, which was spread in the Council Chamber. At the conclusion of this banquet, shortly before twelve o'clock, the Shah, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, took leave—the Lord Mayor and the rest of the civic dignitaries escorting them to the entrance, preceded by trumpeters as before. His Majesty and the rest of the Royal party were cheered by the people outside as they took their departure. Before the company left the library the address of the Corporation to the Shah was telegraphed to Teheran, nearly 3800 miles distant, by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, using an instrument in the hall, and a reply was afterwards received from his Majesty's principal Minister there.

#### WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

On Saturday morning the Shah went to Woolwich, to see the Arsenal and the Royal Artillery. He travelled by the high road, over Vauxhall Bridge, through Camberwell-green, and on by New-cross and Blackheath to Woolwich. The Royal party entered the Arsenal shortly before twelve o'clock, under a salute of twenty-one guns. At the gates the Shah was received by Mr. Cardwell, Sir Henry Storks, Sir John Adye, Brigadier-General, and other officials. The first portion of the factory visited was the furnace-room, and there the Shah saw a bar of iron of about 170 ft. long taken out of one of the huge furnaces. This was intended for the trunnion of a gun, and, by means of a revolving mandrel, it was spun round in a succession of coils while at a white heat. Having passed rapidly through the model-rooms, the Shah was taken to the rolling-mills, where

he saw a huge mass of metal rolled out into bars after it had been licked into an immense block by the operation of a steam-hammer. In the forge he saw a cylindrical body of iron composed of coils removed from a furnace by tongs 30 ft. in length, and weighing sixteen tons. The metal, which was about 8 ft. by 4 ft., was put at welding heat under a mammoth steam-hammer, which welded all the coils together, so that the whole became one piece to form the trunnion of a 25-ton gun. This operation appeared to surprise the Shah more than anything else he saw in the factory. The boring-mills were also visited; and, before leaving the Arsenal, the Shah was shown four of the "Woolwich Infants," which have been manufactured for the Fury, and also shells weighing 338 lb., and intended for a 35-ton gun. During his visit his Majesty asked a number of intelligent questions, and seemed desirous of understanding every process of manufacture.

#### REVIEW OF ARTILLERY.

The Shah drove from the Arsenal to the Royal Artillery barracks on the edge of the common, where the Royal party were to lunch with the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur followed in other carriages. An escort of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, who had relieved the 7th Hussars at the Arsenal, preceded his Majesty, and the road from the east end of the town up to the Common was lined with the Royal Artillery. While the Shah and the guests invited to meet him were at luncheon an immense number of spectators had arrived on the Common and gathered on the east and west sides, outside the open space reserved for the inspection. Two flagstaffs were planted due east half way up the Common; behind them was a square inclosure reserved for the Royal party and their staffs, and to the left of this inclosure ground was reserved for members of the Legislature, in control wagons or in their private carriages.

The troops ordered to parade for the review assembled on the Common, drawn up in two lines—the first of Royal Horse Artillery, the second of Field Artillery. The total force consisted of fifteen batteries of eighty-four guns, with twenty field officers, fifty-three other officers, 1620 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 1091 horses, and forty-eight ammunition and other wagons.

The Royal party, at two o'clock, rode on to the Common. The Shah, who wore the ribbon and star of the Garter, was mounted on a chestnut Arab, whose tail was dyed pink. A broad ring of gold threadwork was affixed halfway down the tail. The saddle-cloth and the headpiece and bridle were enriched with gold ornaments. The Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, the Duke of Edinburgh that of the 1st City of London Artillery Volunteers, and Prince Arthur that of the Rifle Brigade. When the Royal party came upon the Common a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and the Persian and English standards were hoisted at the saluting-point. The troops had to march past, first at a walk in columns of batteries and afterwards in close columns, the batteries of 40-pounders in sections. The Royal Horse Artillery repassed from the opposite flank at a canter in sections of batteries. They next formed line at equal distance, stretching the entire length of the Common, advanced at a gallop, and came into action. After firing a few rounds the batteries on the extreme right and left retired, the remaining batteries continuing to fire, until they could retreat under cover of the batteries previously retired. They then changed front to the right by an échelon movement, opened fire, presently reformed on the original alignment, and repeated their first movements, the alternate batteries retiring as before. At the close of these movements the six batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery advanced in line and gave a Royal salute. This ended the review, which was purely an exhibition of horse and field artillery. At the close of the inspection, when the Shah was leaving the ground, a Royal salute was fired from the Armstrong 40-pounders. These guns are drawn by twelve horses harnessed four abreast. The inspection was over at half-past-three in the afternoon.

#### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Having returned to London and dined in private at Buckingham Palace, the Shah went in the evening to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, where a state performance had been arranged by Mr. Gye. It was a selection from several different operas. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and other Princes and Princesses, met the Shah in the Floral Hall, which forms on such occasions the vestibule to the theatre. As soon as his Majesty arrived there the procession was formed, headed by Lord Sydney, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, and Mr. Gye. The Princess of Wales took the arm of the Shah; the Prince of Wales led the Cesarevna, and the other Royal and illustrious personages followed through the crush-room, which was decorated with flowers, and so on to the grand tier, where, in the centre, four boxes had been thrown into one for the use of his Majesty and his hosts. The whole of this was richly adorned with flowers and tapestry, with mirrors and chandeliers, while above it, where the suite sat, was a trophy of Persian, English, and Russian flags, so draped as to join the curtains of the Royal box and form a complete central picture. The house, of course, was densely thronged. In the stalls it was mostly evening dress, but the boxes were radiant with uniforms and toilettes. Seen from the stage behind the chorus as the National Anthem was sung, with all the audience standing, it was a magnificent spectacle.

On Sunday afternoon the Shah went to the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park, instead of going to the Royal Botanic Gardens, at Kew, and to Richmond, as was expected.

#### REVIEW OF THE FLEET AT SPITHEAD.

On Monday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, the Shah, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Russian Imperial Prince and Princess, started from the Nine Elms station, Vauxhall, on the South-Western Railway, to go to Portsmouth for the grand naval review. Their attendants numbered about a hundred passengers by the special train, which reached Portsmouth Dockyard a few minutes before eleven. The Royal party went on board her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert, which moved out to the Spithead anchorage, and there passed between the lines of ironclad ships, eleven of the first division and twelve of the second, besides twenty-one gun-boats. It was the greatest display of a naval force that has ever been seen, but our description of it must be deferred, to appear with the illustrations in our next week's paper. At one o'clock, the Shah and the Princes and Princesses went on board Admiral Hornby's flagship, the Agincourt, and they afterwards inspected the Sultan: his Majesty saw the big guns worked, and witnessed the alacrity of the crew in making ready for action. Having returned to Portsmouth Dockyard, the Shah and his princely companions lunched with Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, and the Lords of the Admiralty, at the Admiralty House. They afterwards looked at the building of a ship, which was to have been called the Blonde, but will now be named after the Shah. At five o'clock they started on the homeward journey to London, and the Shah was at Buckingham Palace a quarter before

eight. He dined there; and, later in the evening, about half-past ten, visited the International Exhibition, and heard a concert of music in the Royal Albert Hall, provided by the Commissioners of the Exhibition.

## QUEEN'S REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.

On Tuesday the Shah, with our Princes and Princesses, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, again went by the Great Western line to Windsor, arriving there not much before five o'clock, to see the review of seven or eight thousand troops, the Guards and other favourite regiments, with cavalry and artillery, in Windsor Park. This also will be a subject for our Illustrations next week, and need not, therefore, be particularly described here. The Shah, mounted on a white Arab, was beside the Queen's carriage, in which sat her Majesty, with the Cesarevna and the Princess of Wales. The troops, commanded by Lord Strathnairn, went through their manoeuvres in perfect style. The Shah got back to London at nightfall.

The arrangements for Wednesday comprised a visit to the Tower of London and the Docks, of which more is to be said, as well as of the Shah's departure, on Thursday, to stay at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and his visit to Liverpool and Manchester. These matters will be dealt with in our next batch of Illustrations.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD RAYLEIGH.

The Right Hon. John James Strutt, Baron Rayleigh, of Terling Place, Essex, died, at his seat near Witham, on the 14th inst. His Lordship was born Jan. 30, 1796, the only son of Colonel Joseph Holden Strutt, and his wife, Lady Charlotte Mary Gertrude Fitzgerald, daughter of James, first Duke of Leinster, which lady (in consideration of her husband's eminent public services) was created Baroness

Rayleigh in her own right, July 18, 1821, and died Sept. 12, 1836, when she was succeeded by the nobleman whose death we record. Lord Rayleigh was educated at Winchester, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1818 and M.A. 1821. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and for some years Chairman of the Essex Quarter Sessions. His Lordship married, Feb. 3, 1842, Clara Elizabeth La Touche, eldest daughter of Captain Vicars, R.E., and leaves one daughter (Clara, wife of John Paley, Esq.) and four sons, the eldest of whom, John William, now Baron Rayleigh, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was born Nov. 12, 1842, and married, July 19, 1871, Evelyn, second daughter of the late James Maitland and Lady Blanche Balfour.

## LORD MARJORIBANKS.

The Right Hon. David Robertson, Baron Marjoribanks, of Ladykirk, Berwickshire, who was raised to the Peerage only a few days back, died, at his residence in Upper Brook-street, on the 19th inst. His Lordship was born April 2, 1797, the fourth son of Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, in the county of Berwick, by Alison, his wife, eldest daughter of William Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and was uncle to the present Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart. He had received his education at the University of Edinburgh, and represented that county in Parliament from 1859 till his recent elevation to the Upper House. Lord Marjoribanks was Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berwickshire. He married, Sept. 10, 1834, Marianne Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart., and coheiress of her mother, Margaret, only child and heir of William Robertson, Esq., of Ladykirk; and his Lordship assumed, in consequence, the surname and arms of Robertson, in lieu of those of Marjoribanks. He leaves two daughters, Sarah, wife of Watson Askew, Esq., of Pallinsburn, Northumberland, and Alicia Margaret Lady Ingilby. Lord Marjoribanks having died while the patent of creation was in process of completion, the barony would appear to have fallen through without taking effect, a case not without parallel in the history of peerages.

## SIR JOHN SUTTON, BART.

Sir John Sutton, third Baronet, of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire, died, at Bruges, in Belgium, on the 5th inst. He was born Oct. 18, 1820, the eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. (well known in sporting circles), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, in the county of Carlow, and was educated at Eton, and at Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1855 he succeeded to his father's title and large estates; and in 1867 served as High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire. Sir John married, Aug. 23, 1844, Emma Helena, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell, Notts; but, having had no issue, the baronetcy devolves on his next brother, now Sir Richard Sutton, fourth Baronet, late of the 1st Life Guards, who was born Oct. 12, 1821, and married, first, May 18, 1845, Anna, daughter of the Rev. H. Houson, Rector of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire; and secondly, July 29, 1851, his cousin, Harriet Anne, daughter of the late W. F. Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall. The family to which the deceased Baronet belonged is a branch of the house of Sutton (now extinct), Lords Lexington, the heiress of which married John, third Duke of Rutland, K.G., and thus carried the Lexington estates into that ducal house. The grandfather of the gentleman whose death we record, for several years Under Secretary of State, was created a Baronet Sept. 25, 1772.

## CAPTAIN KENT, R.N.

Captain Henry Kent, R.N., a veteran naval officer, died, on the 12th inst., at Exeter, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in 1790, and entered the Navy when ten years of age. His appointments in that service are dated as follow:—Midshipman, 1804; Mate, 1807; Lieutenant, 1811; Commander, 1822; and Captain, on the retired list, 1856. He had seen much active service in early life. From 1814 to 1822 he was continuously stationed on the North American lakes, and in 1817 was nominated superintendent of the naval dépôt at Penetanguishene. From 1834 to 1872 he filled the post of stipendiary magistrate in Jamaica. Captain Kent married, Aug. 24, 1824, his cousin, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Kent, R.N., and leaves, with other issue, two sons, Colonel Henry Kent, commanding 77th Regiment, and Lieutenant Hunter Kent, R.N.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*," &c., and have the words "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

X. R. D. T. KIRK, and Others.—You have found a true bill against Mr. Healey's Problem, No. 1529. It does, unquestionably, admit of a second solution, by 1. R to Q R 7th (ch), &c.

G. H. P.—The game you were good enough to send strikes us as very much below your own and your opponent's standard.

H. T.—We are well aware that they have been printed in the periodical mentioned, but that is not publication.

A. DEMONCHY.—We shall be pleased to receive and report on the Problems referred to.

ROOK, Leeds.—*The Chessplayer's Handbook*. Bell and Daldy, London, price 5s.

A. S.—1. The number of the Manchester paper spoken of never reached us. In future, please send slips. 2. The Problem is under consideration.

E. A. S.—The Hague.—Of your three problems No. 1 is moderately good; No. 2 is well constructed, but the solution is very obvious; and No. 3 is defective, in admitting a second solution by 2. R to K 6th (ch).

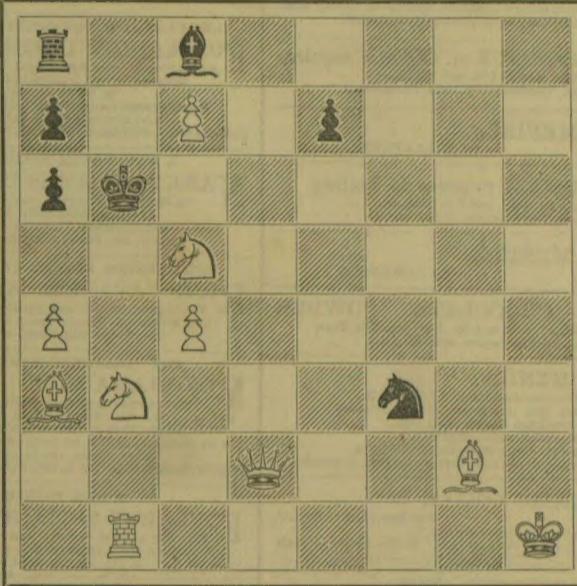
D. D. A. M.—SERVUS, B. A.—Another Knight's Tour has been prepared for publication. H. A. L.—Oldham.—We have no recollection. If the examiners rejected it as unsuitable for publication it was probably destroyed. In making inquiry after a problem you should always send a copy of it.

THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1529 has been received, since the publication of our last week's list, from A. Demouchy—Rookwood—F. B.—Nemo—Q. E. D.—Philippe—Les Amateurs du Grand Café, Sérin, Angers—Queen—Race-Field—I. Sowden—D. A.—Rev. M. Clare West—F. H. of Mona—H. Frau of Lyons—Trivet—Pegtor—Murray—S. B.—W. P.—H. M. B.—Civet—B. B.—Lucrece—Gerard and Max—Sandford—Quashy—C. E. R.—E. M. O.—Anne and Willy—A. Swede—Giuoco Piano—Gurth and Wamba—R. D. Brian—F. W. G.—Silvester—P. M. R.

## PROBLEM NO. 1531.

By Mr. JACOB ELSON, of Philadelphia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

## BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.

The following beautiful Partie was one of ten games played by Mr BLACKBURNE, at the City of London Chess Club, simultaneously and without seeing a chessboard. The séance at which these games were played began on a Wednesday evening, at six o'clock; but, as no game was finished by 11.30 p.m., the conclusion was postponed to the Monday following, the unseeing player engaging not to look at the position of any game on a chessboard meantime. Upon the resumption of hostilities, five days after they were suspended, the opponents of Mr. Blackburne, as well as the assembled spectators, were delighted and surprised at his indicating with the greatest readiness and with unerring correctness the exact situation in every game when the former sitting broke up.

(*Ruy Lopez Kt's Opening*.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Blackburne).	(Dr. Ballard).	(Mr. Blackburne).	(Dr. Ballard).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K 2nd  
4. P to Q 4th P takes P  
5. Kt takes P P to K Kt 3rd  
6. B to K 3rd B to K 2nd  
7. Kt to Q B 3rd Castles  
8. P to K R 4th

This is the move of all other moves the most to be dreaded by the second player when he elects to defend himself by moving P to Kt 3rd, as in the present instance.

9. P to K R 5th P to Q 3rd  
10. P to K B 4th Kt to K 4th  
11. B to K Kt sq P to Q B 3rd  
12. B to K 2nd Kt to K R 3rd  
13. P to K Kt 4th P to K B 4th  
14. R P takes Kt P R takes P  
15. P to Kt 5th Kt to K B 2nd  
16. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q R 4th  
17. Q to Q 2nd Kt to K R sq  
18. P to K 5th

The accuracy with which this daring attack is conducted by Mr. Blackburne would be remarkable were he only playing the present game and had the board before him. When we reflect upon the fact that he was playing nine other games at the same time with no aid but his memory, the whole thing is astounding, and, to those who have not witnessed an exhibition of the kind, incredible.

19. B to Q B 4th (ch) Kt to Q 4th  
20. Kt to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q sq  
21. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt  
22. B takes P (ch) Kt to K B 2nd  
23. Q to K R 2nd

Admirably played.

24. Q to K R 7th (ch) K to B sq  
25. B to Q B 5th (ch) R to K 2nd  
26. Castles (Q's side) Q to Q B 2nd  
27. Q takes P,

and Black abandoned the game.

CHESS IN WALES.

A lively Game between Mr. N. FEEDDEN and the Rev. W. EVANS.

(*Scotch Gambit*.)

BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. E.)
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th P takes P  
4. B to Q B 4th P to Q 6th  
5. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 6th  
6. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 3rd  
7. Castles P to Q 3rd  
8. Q takes P P to K R 3rd  
9. P to Q R 4th P to Q R 3rd  
10. B to Q 3rd B to K 5th  
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd Kt to K B 3rd  
12. K to R sq Castles  
13. Kt to Q 4th Kt to K 4th  
14. Q to Q B 2nd P to Q B 4th  
15. Kt to K B 5th B takes Kt  
16. P takes B Kt to Kt 5th Kt to R sq  
17. P to K R 3rd Kt takes P (ch)  
18. R takes Kt P takes P  
19. R to K 2nd P takes B  
20. B to Q 5th B to Q 4th  
21. Kt to K 4th

The winning move.

22. P to K B 6th P to K Kt 3rd  
23. Q to Q 2nd

Surely the more expeditious way of winning was to take off the Bishop, ex. gr.:-

23. Kt takes B Q or P takes Kt

24. R takes Kt threatening mate in two more moves.

25. R to K B 2nd Q to Q Kt sq  
26. R to K B 4th Q to Q Kt 3rd  
27. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to R sq (ch)

28. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to R 2nd  
29. Q to K Kt 5th Q to Kt 8th (ch)

30. R to K sq Kt takes Kt

31. R takes P (ch) K to Kt sq  
32. R to K R 8th (ch)

and mates in two more moves.

EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.—A special general meeting of this club was held on Wednesday, the 11th inst., when Dr. Frazer was presented by the members with a very handsome gold medal, as a mark of their appreciation of the gallant manner in which he has, for thirteen years in succession, won the championship of the club. Colonel James A. Robertson occupied the chair, and, in making the presentation, said the duty which devolved on him as president was a very pleasing one indeed. It was gratifying to him as the originator of the proposal, and also from the consideration—and he was sure all present would agree with him—that the testimonial was so well deserved by Dr. Frazer. He had had much experience and connection with chess clubs, but he had never heard of a case parallel to the one which brought them together that day, and of which they were about to show their appreciation. Colonel Robertson, after referring to the able manner in which Dr. Frazer sustained the reputation of the club in the matches with Glasgow, and also at the meeting of the British Chess Association in Dundee, concluded, with hearty good wishes to Dr. Frazer, by presenting him with the medal in the name of the members. The medal bears the following inscription:—Presented to Dr. Frazer by the members of the Edinburgh Chess Club, in appreciation of his having won the club gold medal thirteen years in succession. James A. Robertson, President, Edinburgh Chess Club, 1873.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, of Major-General Earl Delawarr, K.C.B., was proved, on the 6th inst., by Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, Bart., William Cornwallis West, and John Alexander Mainley Cope, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After providing for the payment of some legacies and annuities, testator directs all his property to be settled upon similar trusts to those under which the Buckhurst estates are held, and of which the present Earl Delawarr is tenant for life. The first codicil contains the bequest of an annuity of £300 to Miss Annie Nethercott, but this has lapsed by her death in testator's lifetime.

The will, with one codicil, of his Excellency Albrecht, Count von Bernstorff, who is described in the probate as Minister of State and Chamberlain of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Empire to her Britannic Majesty, was proved, on the 16th inst., by Hermann Carl Wilke, Esq., the Imperial German Consul-General in England and Councillor of Legation, the executors for England, the personal estate in England being sworn under £12,000.

The will of Miss Jane Margaret Kirsop, late of Redgate Hall, Wolsingham Weardale, in the county of Durham, was proved, on the 19th inst., by Thomas Emerson Fenwick, the surviving executor, the personalty being sworn under £80,000. The testatrix devises part of her real estate to her niece, Mary Vicars, and the other part to her nephew, the said Thomas Emerson Fenwick; and bequeaths upon trust £1000 for each of the following charities, viz.:—Susannah Gibson's Refuge for Destitute Children, Ramsay, Isle of Man; Thomas J. Barnardo's Refuge for Destitute Children; Miss Mittendorff's Refuge for Destitute Children, Kilburn; Bowman Stephenson's Refuge for Destitute Children, at the east end of London; and the Evangelical Agency in connection with Wesleyan Methodism; and £500 for poor widows in Weardale. The residue of her estate she gives equally between the children of her two nieces, Mary Vicars and Ann Fenwick; but if it exceeds £1000—which we understand, it does very considerably—the testatrix then bequeaths to George Holland for his refuge at the east end of London a sum not exceeding £1000.

The will of Nathan Lees, of Dukinfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, was proved, on the 29th ult., at the district registry, Chester, by Joseph Buckley Reyner, James Taylor, and Mrs. Emily Unwin, the executors, the personal estate, including leases, being sworn under £400,000. Subject to legacies and annuities, testator gives all his real and personal estate to the said Mrs. Unwin and her two sisters, Alice and Amanda Cooper.

The will and codicil of Henry Bridgeman-Simpson, of Babworth Hall, Notts, and 44, Upper Grosvenor-street, have been proved by Mrs. Frances Emily Bridgeman-Simpson, the relict, and Robert Rutland Newman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. Testator's widow takes a legacy of £2000, the residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, with the furniture, and (after payment of some complimentary legacies) the residue of the personalty for life, in addition to her jointure of £1000 per annum, and the rents of part of his freehold property; upon the death of the widow the residue of the personalty goes to testator's sisters. To his nephew, Granville Orlando Bridgeman, testator devises certain of his freehold estates absolutely; and the residue thereof, subject to the life interest given to the widow, he settles on Henry Denison and his issue in tail male.

The will and six codicils of Peter Cator, Esq., late of Lincoln's Inn, and of Beckenham, Kent, were proved, on the 7th inst., by William Courtenay Morland, John Farnaby Lennard, and Bertie Peter Cator (the son), the executors, under £30,000.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

## IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE to PORTSMOUTH and THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Victoria (West End) dep.	6 50	9 50	11 40	2 0	2 45	3 58	4 55
Kensington .....	..	9 33	11 17	59	2 05	..	3 40
Clapham Junction .....	6 59	9 59	11 49	2 9	3 5	..	4 29
London E. (City), dep.	7 0	10	0	11 50	2 53	3 04	5 05
Portsmouth .....	9 25	12 58	2	5 4	5 50	6 28	7 17
Cowes .....	10 55	3	5	55	57	7 35	7 35
Ryde .....	10 15	1 45	4 55	50	7 15	8 10	..
Sandown .....	11 15	2 26	3 21	6 31	7 54	7 54	9 19
Shanklin .....	11 7	2 23	3 28	6 38	8 0	8 0	9 25
Ventnor .....	11 21	2 47	3 42	6 48	8 12	9 12	9 37

—Fast Train runs on Saturdays only.  
Coaches have commenced running for the season from Ventnor to Blackgang Chine, and through the Undercliff to Freshwater.

Tourists' Tickets are issued to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight by this route.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1873.  
Arrangements for the issue of First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets will be in force from May 26 to Oct. 31, 1873.  
For particulars see Time Tables and Programmes issued by the Company.

Derby, May 17, 1873.  
JAMES ALLPORT,  
General Manager.

## THE GRANVILLE HOTEL, ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA.

Ramsgate the nearest station on both lines. One of the most elegant, commodious, and comfortable Hotels in the kingdom. Hydropathic, Turkish, Oxana, Saline, Plunge, and other Baths in the Hotel. Table d'Hôte daily.

## BATHS OF HOMBURG.

More attracting than ever this season.

MENTONE.—A Clergyman and his Wife, proposing to winter at Bordighera, near Mentone, wish for the COMPANIONSHIP of TWO LADIES to Share Expenses in a Small Villa. Address Vicar, Selsby, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

## MALVERN COLLEGE.

President and Visitor, the LORD BISHOP of WORCESTER. Head Master, the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THERE ARE TWO DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL and the MODERN. Pupils are trained for the Universities, the Civil and Military Examinations, and the Professions.

There is a LOWER SCHOOL preparatory to either department, a Gymnasium, &c.

There are Five Boarding Houses within the college grounds, occupied by the Head Master and four of his resident staff.

Board and Tuition under fourteen, £60; over fourteen, £90. For non-shareholders an extra fee of £60. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

Annual Examinations for Scholarships (including at least two of £90 per annum) in December.

For further information, apply to the Head Master.

The next Term will begin on Friday, Sept. 19.

## INDIAN PARCEL POST.

Under Authority from the Postmaster-General of India. Parcels not exceeding Fifty Pounds in weight and 2 ft. by 1 ft. in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY from London to any Post Town in India at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb. Full particulars on application at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

## TO BE SOLD, THE DAIRY FARM, WIMBLEDON PARK.

consisting of a Farmhouse and Buildings, with a small Garden. It is pleasantly situated, and offers a quiet retreat to anyone disposed to occasional retirement.—For particulars apply to Mr. OGDEN, Estate Agent, Wimbleton.

## TO BE SOLD, a most interesting Property, the VICARAGE ADJOINING WIMBLEDON CHURCH.

It retains in its interior construction many features which identify it with the period Edward VI. to which it lays claim. It is surrounded by a Garden, abundantly supplied with excellent Fruit-Trees, a long walk of Fig-trees, Forcing-Houses, Pine-Pits, and has an Orchard-House 170 ft. in length. It is admirably adapted for the occasional Residence of an Amateur Gardener, and might be made to answer every purpose required by a single gentleman or a small family. For particulars apply to Mr. OGDEN, Estate Agent, Wimbleton.

## SURREY.—TO BE SOLD, an excellent FREEHOLD MANSION, comprising great entrance hall, breakfast-room, dining-room, drawing-room, library, billiard-room, conservatory, eleven bed-rooms, housekeeper's room, butler's room, and pantry. Large kitchen, servants' hall, laundry, backhouse, scullery, larders, &amp;c. Stabling for six horses, harness-room, and coachouse. The house is lighted by gas made on the premises. Two large walled kitchen gardens, orchard, cucumber, and melon houses, grapevines, &amp;c., three cottages, and beautiful flower garden and lawn. The whole comprising about twenty-one acres. About 2½ miles from Virginia Water, within one mile of a station, and three-quarters of an hour's ride by rail from town. Good hunting in the neighbourhood.—For orders to view apply to Mr. W. Grogan, 125, Piccadilly, near Park-lane, W.

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